# SATURDAY NIGHT

CONN SMYTHE: LIGHT AND SHADOW

Sixteen-Page Book Supplement

Rent or Buy? Today's Housing Problem
See Page 51

**DECEMBER 8, 1951** 

VOL. 67, NO. 9





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# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 9 Whole No. 3057

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#### BEHIND THE SCENES

PREVIEW: Canadian writer Max Braithwaite makes a colorful and forthright defence of Toronto; takes to task those who participate in the national sport of poking fun at the city . . . Newspaperman Wilfred List reports on how Labor shapes a big city like Windsor, Ont. . . The *Toronto Daily Star* covers an election and blacks out other news. SATURDAY NIGHT has analyzed the news content of the Star against the news content of the Kitchener-Waterloo Record in the twelve issues preceding the Ontario election . . . There will be a report on Premier Leslie Frost and why Old Man Ontario returned him to power . . . A Business story will discuss why private capital balks at follow-up financing of schemes for undeveloped countries, like the Colombo Plan.



COVER: There is only one name in Toronto that brings an instant gleam of recognition in the eyes of every male citizen: CONN SMYTHE, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, "Mr. Hockey" qualifies for candidacy as First Citizen. Not only do Torontonians instantly recognize his name; he is the one man about whom every male Torontonian has an opinion. Smythe is a man of many facets and all of them draw sparks of love or indignation. On Page 9, the Editors endeavor to sum up some of those facets—and also some of those opinions—Photo by Turofsky.

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### OTTAWA VIEW

# THIS PATRONAGE BUSINESS

by Michael Barkway

A CONSERVATIVE, John Diefenbaker, asked the Government for the list of fees paid out to lawyers. But the Liberals are the people who are keenest to see it. To put it vulgarly, it's their gravy and they want to see who's getting it.

When Diefenbaker got a return on June 14 showing all the people who had received legal fees of more than \$5,000 from the Government since the beginning of 1947, so many lawyers asked their MP's to send them copies that it had to be mimeographed. Now Diefenbaker has got another return—after a very long delay—showing all fees paid to lawyers in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg since March 31, 1948.

In preparing this latest return the Government ran into an acutely embarrassing situation. It discovered, for the first time, that two Liberal MP's from Toronto had actually received fees for Government work done since their election to Parliament in 1949.

It is, of course, an invariable rule that no member of Parliament may take paid Government work. The sums involved in both cases were ridiculously small, but they were enough to make the two members look very silly and to put the Government in a poor light for having given them the cases. The Prime Minister, who was looking after the preparation of Diefenbaker's return himself, had no hesitation about what had to be done. The two members have already repaid to the Government the fees they received since the election. They, Prime Minister St. Laurent, the Department of Justice, and everyone else concerned would be glad to hear no more of the matter. Their faces are red enough already

This whole business of legal patronage is full of embarrassment. The return tabled for John Diefenbaker in the summer was the first revelation of

the sums paid to Walter Thomson, the Ontario provincial Liberal leader. But the long lists, showing payments running into the millions, are of more general interest.

The Department of Justice holds what is generally called the legal patronage list. Officially it is a list of lawyers "eligible to act as agents of the Attorney-General of Canada." The Cabinet itself takes responsibility for the list. Any department of Government which wants outside legal help has to apply to Justice, which provides the name of the lawyer to be hired.

Some departments have very little legal work in the courts. Others have a lot. National Revenue, for example, has a regular flow of minor taxation and customs offences; but it has to go to Justice every time it wants an outside lawyer. When the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was in full operation, it managed to get a "standing list" from Justice, but only after some disputation about the competence of some of the counsel it was assigned.

Apart from the inevitable difficulty of deciding who should be on the patronage list, the Cabinet sometimes finds itself in this dilemma: the administrative requirement of each department is for the best and most efficient counsel, which may mean the counsel most experienced in a particular kind of work; but the political requirement is to spread the cases round as widely as possible among good Liberal lawyers.

It is still claimed that the "assembly-line" job set up by Walter Thomson to clear the Veterans Land Act business was an efficient and cheap way of getting the necessary business done most of it was the clearing of titles for veterans. But politically the revelation of the total sum paid to Thomson was extremely embarrassing. Even before Milton Gregg left, the Department of Veterans Affairs was already appointing its own staff lawyers to handle similar business.

# Narcotics Cases

ANOTHER CASE is that of Norman L. Mathews, a distinguished Toronto KC, who is president of the Ontario Liberal Federation. Between the beginning of 1947 and the middle of this year he received about \$63,000 in Government fees. Between April 1948 and the present time he received \$43,000. A Conservative sat looking at these figures. He shook his head sadly and said nothing for a long time. Then he shrugged his shoulders, and said "What does it matter, anyway" If it wasn't him it would be another Liberal."

Mathews did work for the Dipartment of National Defence and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but three-quarters of his fees came from a long string of narcotic cases. He handled 80 of them in 1948-49, 67 in



3

1949-30 and 64 in 1950-51. In Winnipeg the lawyer who handles narcotic cases is another prominent Liberal, A. M. Shinbane. He also has become highly skilled at this particular type of work, and earned over \$19,000 for it since April 1948.

This is an especially tough kind of legal work. Prosecutions are hard to get and methods of collecting evidence are necessarily rougher than in most legal work. The narcotics branch finds great advantage in using the same experienced counsel. But after the

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Thomson affair the Cabinet got selfconscious about giving so much business to one man. Over the objections of the officials it decided earlier this year to spread the narcotics cases in Toronto more widely.

The results were not very satisfactory from the point of view of the officials fighting the drug traffic. The Cabinet has more recently had to renew authority for Mathews' experience to be used wherever necessary.

# Good Liberals

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE has the reputation of paring legal fees down pretty far. But there never seems any lack of Liberal lawyers ready to take Government cases. In the top-bracket of lawyers, men like F. P. Brais of Montreal (who earned \$38,000 on Government work since April, 1948), J. J. Robinette of Toronto and many others, are said to work for the Government for a good deal less than they would earn on private cases. The list is a pretty monotonous succession of Liberal names. Hugh O'Donnell, the PM's son-in-law, is on it. So is P. F. Renault, his nephew. Nearly half a dozen lawyers who are now Liberal MP's have had Government cases since 1947, including John W. G. Hunter, now member for Parkdale (Toronto) who is down for about \$43,000 since the beginning of 1947 and \$27,500 since April, 1948.

If the PC's came to power—as they frankly admit — the legal list in the Department of Justice would quickly change. Liberal members would then be asking for the list of fees, and Conservatives would be scanning it to see which of them were doing best out of the Government. Whichever way you look at it, this patronage business is

an embarrassing one.

# Combines Committee

AFTER TEN DAYS of hearings in the parliamentary committee on resale price maintenance the Government was beginning to feel uncomfortable. A succession of interested parties, mostly retailers, had presented long briefs in support of maintained prices. Few members of the committee had had time to ask half the questions they wanted to, and no one present seemed to know enough about the complexities of the subject to ask the right questions. Arguments which in all charity I can only call prevaricating went unchallenged.

After ten days the committee had not begun to hear about the restrictive trade practices which have been built up behind the protection of resale price maintenance. The committee's counsel was not bringing out the evidence; nor was the Government. The committee seemed to be headed into one of two courses neither of which would bring legislation any nearer. It looked like either accepting at face value the very specious claims of some of the retailers' organizations; or of embarking on a detailed course of study which would take many months and would be unlikely to produce any result as authoritative as the Mc-Quarrie Committee.

# An Important Newsprint Development

Elk Falls Company Limited, formed in September 1950 by Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd., and Pacific Mills, Limited, is constructing a newsprint mill at Duncan Bay. B.C., which it is expected will be completed before the end of 1952, and will have an initial capacity of about 75,000 tons of newsprint per year.

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# REPORT FROM THE EDITORS

THE ARTICLE on the amazing character, Conn Smythe, on Pages 9 and 10 of this issue, is signed by the editors of SATURDAY NIGHT because many sports personalities and other sources contributed to it. They all agreed that Conn Smythe represents the most complex and powerful character in the history of Canadian sport.

■ In case you were wondering what Canadian magazine carries most topflight Canadian bylines, the answer is SATURDAY NIGHT. The list for 1951 would make a roster of Canada's literary hierarchy . . . Excluding editors and staff writers (B. K. Sandwell and Mary Lowrey Ross would certainly appear on any list), we found people like these: ROGER LEMELIN-remember his "Why I Keep Away from Ottawa"; FRIDOLIN, who told Canada first in SN why Broadway turned him down; Ross Munro, whose article on the overseas brigade ("They [men in the special brigade] wonder if the Canadian pub.ic is really behind them") stirred Canadians to step up interest in our boys in Korea; Scott Young, whose "Should I Keep My Commie Friend?" drew a rash of correspondence . . . So did Dr. W. E. BLATZ'S "What You Should Know About Lying" (see Page 12).

BRUCE HUTCHISON passed on to our readers the advice he gave UBC grads . . . MORLEY CALLAGHAN dug up an academic Toronto story that had all Paris talking . . . HUGH MACLENNAN introduced his 1951 novel "Each Man's Son" and "Legendary Island."

SVETLANA GOUZENKO told about

choosing freedom and how she liked Canada, in an international scoop ... Leacock-award-winner ERIC NICOL summed up what's funny to Canadians ... JUDITH ROBINSON came in with an excerpt from hef "As We Came By" . . . GISELE told how she fits into Hollywood . . FRANCES SHILLEY WEES reported on Newfoundland, NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF on Finland.

FRANK TUMPANE analyzed the "breakdown in morals"; RABBI ABRAHAM FEINBERG the aspects of Jewish-Gentile marriages . . . MAN BRAITHWAITE next week explodes the Myth of Toronto . . . Gathering up other byliners at random we find: THOMAS RADDALL, LOTTA DEMPSEY, WILFRED LIST, CARLYLE ALLISON, BASIL DEAN, GEORGE MACFARLANE, FRANK MORRISS, GEORGE HARDY, ARTHUR HAM . . Among the Britishers the top names 'were J. B. PRIESTLEY and SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

■ SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted editorially every week in newspapers across Canada. Sometimes an article, such as Scott Young's "Should I Keep My Commie Friend?" becomes material for treatment by a columnist. in addition, every week letters come to the editorial office from business, professional, educational and civic groups asking permission to reprint articles, editorials, etc. These "reprinted-by-permission-from SATURDAY NIGHT" items now range from entire brochures such as the Province of New Brunswick prepared from our NB story last spring to single sheet reprints of which Canada Cement Company ordered 1,000 last month.

#### **LETTERS**

# ON EXCLUDING ASIATICS

I THINK Prof. F. B. Hutt of Cornwall (Nov. 17 issue) is replying to something I have not said. I did not say that there were no reasons for excluding Asiatics from immigration to this continent; I said that the right to do so rested on no other base than our possession of superior force. Prof. Hutt says of the Asiatic races that "millions now living should never have been born." That is a statement in the realm of ethics which, not having his knowledge of the ultimate purpose of the universe, I shall not venture to dispute. But if these millions should ever acquire, or be furnished with. the kind of modern military equipment which we ourselves have at our disposal we may possibly wish that some of the millions in North America who have not been born had been. I ought perhaps to have carried my argument a little further. Our right to exclude Asiatics rests on force; our ability to do so rests at present on wealth, but may come to rest on numbers.

Toronto, Ont. B. K. SANDWELL

Cobalt 60 in Saskatchewan I HAVE NOTED with considerable interest the article by Gerald Waring in your November 3 issue entitled

"Life-Saving Atomic Bomb" which describes the use of Cobalt 60 in the treatment of cancer. While the article is an excellent one, giving the lay reader a clear picture of this significant new development in the science of healing, I would like to point out that the article could have been more accurate in its reference to the Cobalt 60 beam therapy unit in Saskatchewan. This unit is not simply "being constructed" at the University of Saskatchewan, but it has been constructed and installed in a wing of the University Hospital, an official "opening" was held on October 23 and the treatment of patients was started on November 8. The unit is being used by the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, which has won a well-deserted national reputation for its effective cancer control activities .

Regina, Sask. T. J. BENTLLY.
Minister of Public Hearth.
Province of Saskatchewan

Soil Engineers

I WOULD like to correct any erroneous impression that might be obtained from reading the article citiled "Million Dollar Sandman" in Nov. 17 issue. That is, that "Tod v Cook is the only professional engineer

in Canada to operate a complete soil investigation service which includes drilling, through soil testing, to the final professional report."

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Even if the writer of the article wished to refer only to professional engineers offering a complete soil investigational service as consultants, then Ripley and Associates" also of Vancouver whose professional card appears regularly in the Engineering Journal, and Dean R. M. Hardy of the University of Alberta should be included. There are others: engineers

working for contracting companies, public utilities, government agencies, the Foundation Company of Canada, the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, the PFRA, etc.

N. L. IVERSON, MEIC Saskatoon, Sask.

Vancouver Gallery and Nudes YOUR publication of Butterfield's cartoon in October 20 issue spreads still further a complete misrepresentation of facts. The whole thing is a sad commentary on journalism. Here is the story.

We have just opened an extension to the Gallery which cost more than \$350,000. A special press preview was arranged before the official opening. After I had spent three-quarters of an hour talking of every aspect of the new building, a bright member of the press was inspired to ask "Gonna show any nudes?" to which I replied "Not in the opening exhibitions."

As the result of this brilliant dialogue, this journalist then published a statement that we had a policy against showing nudes, a rival newspaper published a cartoon, a columnist selfrighteously denounced our anti-nude stand and many enlightened people phoned the Gallery to protest. Now we have reached SATURDAY NIGHT and I am expecting the matter to be raised shortly in UNESCO.

For your information, since the official opening three nudes have been on display in various exhibitions and I understand that many more are on the way.

J. A. Morris,

Curator, Vancouver Art Gallery. Vancouver, BC.



# BANK OF MONTREAL

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#### CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1951

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers . . . . . . \$ 260,939,674.49

#### ASSETS

Notes of and cheques on other banks	137,487,871.89
Government and Other Public Securities (not exceeding market value)	976,950,829.78
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	131,223,533.10
Call Loans	28,147,174.99
	\$1,534,749,084.25
Commercial and Other Loans	618,221,161.94
Bank Premises	20,184,246.29
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	45,946,486.77
Other Assets	2,529,335.20
	\$2,221,630,314.45
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$2,085,187,091.60
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	45,946,486.77
Other Liabilities	1,962,654.12
Capital	
Rest or Reserve Fund	
Undivided Profits	88,534,081.96
	\$2,221,630,314.45
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Profits for the year ended October 31st, 1951, after making provision of \$956,526.40 for Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment and an appropriation to Contingency Reserve, out of which full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made.	\$ 10,356,373.66 5,001,000.00
Provision for Dominion Income Tax and Provincial Taxes	2,001,000.00
Leaving a Net Profit of	\$ 5,355,373.66
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive	4,320,000.00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1950 . . . . . .

> B. C. GARDNER President

Amount carried forward

GORDON R. BALL General Manager 1,035,373.66

3,498,708.30 4,534,081.96 3,000,000.00

1.534.081.96



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# EDITORIALS

# Newspaper Excesses and the Ontario Vote

PROBABLY for the first time in Canadian political history, the main issue in the Ontario election campaign was something entirely outside politics. The issue was a newspaper. The Toronto Daily Star projected itself so deeply into the campaign that many electors voted to make sure tactics of the kind were not successful.

As far as Liberal Leader Thomson was a victim of this newspaper campaign we sympathize with him. We fear, however, that he enjoyed what was done for him; that he was a partner in the extravaganza.

Mr. Thomson's expansive welfare platform, his tree hospital system for everyone, his promises of doing more for less taxation were presented to the public in more tons of newsprint than one paper has ever used before in an election. But full page pictures of Hollywood actors in deathbed scenes do not carry conviction that children are dying because of government failure to enact a province-wide hospital scheme. Headings stating 10,000 are insane through failure of the provincial mental health program are somewhat beyond belief.

Newspaper influence is very great. In the campaign just ended *The Star's* influence was greater than any newspaper ever exerted in Ontario before. But influence in reverse is seldom what an editor seeks. *The Star's* campaign was dramatically handled. The copy was well written, extensively illustrated. If the campaign had been successful it might have set an election pattern for years to come. Perhaps that was why so many people voted with such conviction.

# 1949 Charities Act

IN THE election campaign *The Star* itself had a stake. Mr. Thomson had promised to repeal the 1949 Charitable Foundations Act which will force The Atkinson Foundation to sell *The Star*. Mr. Frost himself introduced the act which makes it dlegal for a charity to own more than 10 per cent of any corporation and no one ever denied that the act was aimed directly at *The Star*, owned entirely by a charitable foundation.

As far as The Star was concerned the campaign started many months before the election was announced. The sympathy the paper enjoyed when the charities act was first passed gradually disappeared as the excess in news reporting continued.

Newspapers are slowly realizing that, while they have a right to their own opinion on their own editorial pages, they have no right to inject that opinion into the news columns; no right to slant news. News is a commodity and adulterating news is just as wrong as adulterating any other commodity. The Star and other newspapers will eventually realize news its not something the publisher controls; that news columns are a public trust.

# Mr. Frost's Victory

PREMIER LESLIE FROST had the wisdom to conduct an exceedingly quiet campaign. All the excitement was provided by Mr. Thomson and his



Ottawa Experimental Kitchens

newspaper partner. The Frost government deserved to be returned but the government should not take the credit for the greatest political victory in the history of the province. The public this time voted against a party leader and voted to make certain that his kind of a campaign would not be repeated.

Mr. Frost, unfortunately, will not have the services of a strong Opposition, one of the best means any prime minister has of keeping his own followers in line.

In this widespread desire to make certain of Mr. Thomson's defeat, the CCF suffered. It would not be wise to take it for granted that the returns mean the disappearance of the CCF from Ontario politics. As a political organization it has had sharp reverses before and this time the issue was further complicated by Mr. Thomson taking over the welfare planks of the CCF platform.

The defeat of E. B. Jolliffe is a serious blow to the CCF. Mr. Jolliffe is not an extremist and served well as Leader of the Opposition in the last Legislature.

# Changing Stomachs

WE ARE distinctly nervous about this new operation by which San Francisco doctors are taking out a person's stomach and installing a new artificial one in a single operation lasting four to six hours. The thing that worries us is whether the person who has the new stomach is the same person as he was before the operation. For the stomach is very definitely an element of the individual character.

It has always been regarded in literature as the seat of the quality of courage. We say that a man has no stomach for a fight, and if we like an even more earthy language we say that he has no guts. The late Louis Adamic said: "There is a certain blend of courage, integrity, character and principle which has no satisfactory name... The American name for it is 'guts'," It is this portion of the American anatomy that the San Francisco doctors are removing. Does the victim after recovery (he does not always recover) exhibit less courage, integrity, character and principle? It is true that the new stomach is made out of his own materials, for it appears that the surgeons use other portions of his intestinal tract. But are these portions equally valuable for character? Does the new stomach digest an insult as the old one digested an oyster?

# The Germans Return to Paris

WE HOPE there is a good omen of reconciliation in the welcoming to Paris of a pro-French German Chancellor by a French Foreign Minister who, as an Alsatian, was a lieutenant in the Kaiser's Army. The German is, of course, Konrad Adenauer, and we don't imply that he is so pro-French as to be anti-German, but that as a Rhinelander he is appreciative of French culture just as he has been receptive to French proposals for European unity. Most of these proposals happen to have been put forward by the former Leutnant Schuman.

There probably were no more cheers for Adenauer's arrival than for Hitler's arrival in Paris in 1940, and perhaps a great many Parisians were even unaware of it. Yet the French have reason to congratulate themselves on their new neighbor, and to welcome him to the Club Européen, if not yet to the Club Atlantique. There

can no longer be any doubt of the genuineness of the credentials of the German Chancellor. Adenauer is one of these Germans who retired from public office—he had been for many years Lord Mayor of Cologne-rather than serve under Hitle, and one of a rather smaller number who have always insisted in public that the men who conspired to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944 were patriots seeking to save their country. In taking office under the Allied Occupation he scorned those who called his kind "collaborators" and threatened them with retribution "comes the day"; more lately he has gone over to the counter-offenand threatened the neo-Nazis with prosecution for any acts in contempt of the democratic constitution of the Republic.

In the same fearless manner Adenauer has sponsored the Schuman coal and steel plan in the face of the opposition of many Ruhr industrialists; the European Army plan in the face of widespread neutrality and ohne uns (without us) sentiment; integration in Western Europe before unity with Eastern Germany, in face of the opposition of Niemoeller and his Protestant following; and all of these policies in the face of the bitter opposition of Schumacher and his Social Democrats.

Since Adenauer has refused to give up a single one of these policies, even after the Social Democrats had exploited them to win election victories a number of provinces, he cannot be suspected as an opportunist. We can only hope that he will set he proven a good politician.

# Manitoba's Problem

EIGH1 Manitoba municipalities have voted 5 to 1 in tayor of legalizing the sale of colored margarine. Obviously urban voters anywhere in Canada, sould, if given the opportunity, vote the same way. At the next session of the Manitoba legistature a private member will introduce a bill to remove the color ban. It remains to be seen if the Government of Manitoba, like other provincial governments, will continue to defy majority opination margarine restrictions.

# A Naval Achievement

THE LAUNCHING of HMCS St. Laurent from the Canadian Vickers yard at Montreal is a mile-stone of some importance in the history of the Royal Canadian Navy and of the shipbuilding industry. She is the first of the fourteen anti-submarine scort vessels which form the backbone of the Navy's building program. She is of a new and a Canadian design. The layman must be cautious the judging of such technical matters as these, but there is good reason to believe that the Canadian Taval designers have achieved something which the new ships are intended they are expected to be as good or better than anything now in the possession of either the Royal Navy or the U.S. Navy.

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HMI S St. Laurent takes her name, of course, from former destroyer of the British "River" class a quired by the RCN before the last war; and the original HMCS St. Laurent was named for the mer's Lawrence. It would be a pity for anyone to suppose that the new ship is being named after the present Prime Minister. A Government more chosen to name this first ship after one of the other overs whose names have been proudly borne by earlier Canadian ships: Saguenay, Skeena, Fraser, Assiniboine or Restigouche. The Department of Transport may name an Arctic supply ship the C. D. Howe without offence, if also without applause. The Department of National

Defence may not without great offence name its fighting ships after living politicians; and they would have been wiser to have kept themselves above suspicion in this case.

The new St. Laurent will be followed in due course by a succession of river names, and will then feel less self-conscious. There is much to be said for naming ships after rivers, particularly when the rivers have such sonorous and beautiful names as our Canadian ones. The one thing which is lost is the close association between the ships and the Canadian civil communities which may be gained by using city names. We would in many ways have liked to see a revival of the wartime practice whereby RCN ships were named after, and adopted by, the cities and towns of Canada.



—Chambers in The Halifax Chronicle-Herald Maritime comment on Freight Rate issue.

# Forgotten Anniversaries

A LITTLE over a hundred years ago a group of Canadians, without realizing what they were doing, laid the foundation for the present British Commonwealth of Nations. Joseph Howe, whose story Thomas Raddall recalls on Page 13 of this issue, was one of these. William Lyon Mackenzie was another.

Howe was the chief political force when a victorious Opposition was asked to form Nova Scotia's government and for the first time in history a colony secured responsible government. This constitutional revolution came without bloodshed but undoubtedly the rebel ion in December, 1834, in the Loyalist stronghold of Upper Canada, was a factor in Howe's success.

The men who brought about responsible government and in so doing achieved a new vision of colonial government that alone made the present Commonwealth possible, have had too little recognition in Canada and none at all in the rest of the Commonwealth. Mackenzie and Papineau, in their uprisings in Upper and Lower Canada, were directly responsible for the Durham Report. Baldwin and Lafontaine forced the issue on the Durham Report and after the bitterest constitutional struggle in Canadian history, finally achieved, with Lord Elgin's assistance, full recognition of responsible government in colonial administrations.

It could be argued that the minor skirmish at Montgomery's Tavern—the anniversary as usual went unmarked this week—was the most significant battle in the constitutional evolution of the Commonwealth. It was a sorry military display but it led step by step to the largest union of free nations the world has ever known.

# Immigration Climbing Slowly

MR. GORDON CHURCHILL, the PC member who won Ralph Maybank's old Winnipeg seat last summer, is already winning a reputation in the House of Commons. At 51, he is the oldest of the new members, and among the depleted Opposition ranks he is taking a place which promises a continued career of very fruitful service in the federal field. He was recently asking Mr. Walter Harris some searching questions about immigration. The answers he got fell well short of what he and many others would like to see; but considering the very recent growth of the Government's interest in immigration the figures reflect credit upon Mr. Harris.

In the first nine months of this year Canada received just under 130,000 immigrants from all countries. Only 22,000 were from the British Isles, 45,000 from northern Europe and 56,000 from elsewhere. 6,000 came from the United States. Compared with the 1950 total of only 54,000 in nine months this is a very creditable increase. But few Canadians would consider it enough in the present expansionist phase of our history. Mr. Harris has started things moving in the right direction; he must keep on pressing for more.

It would be particularly satisfactory if he could devise means of bringing more people from the United Kingdom. In her first speech after returning to London from Canada, Princess Elizabeth herself expressed the hope that British people would "continue to go out as they have in the past to make their life beside the fine men and women who form the nation of Canada as it is to-day". The Canadian Government's loans to assist passage are not apparently making much appeal to British people who can use their sterling assets to pay their passage, though they are a very great help in bringing very useful and admirable people from Europe. Probably the most useful single thing that could be done would be to find some arrangement permitting British immigrants to convert more of their funds into dollars.

# "Ottawa and the Provinces"

UNDER this heading we recently drew attention to the undesirability of Federal Ministers interfering in provincial elections. Our comment was prompted by the intervention of various Federal Ministers in the recent Ontario election, and we hold to the point made then which was that the Federal Government has not only to live with, but to conduct important business with, the governments of all the provinces and that the smooth conduct of such business can only suffer from election strife between one level of government and the other.

Our words applied, we now realize, with more force to several other ministers than to the one we happened to mention. Dr. McCann, Mr. Chevrier and, we believe, Mr. Walter Harris all made election speeches during the Provincial campaign. Mr. Paul Martin, whose intervention we mentioned, did not make speeches. He issued only one statement correcting the repeated and mis'eading claim of Mr. Frost and his supporters to be responsible for the new old-age pension arrangements. In this regard Mr. Martin certainly had provocation from the Provincial Conservatives' advertising, and perhaps he was justified in reminding Ontario people that the old-age pension for people over 70 which starts next year was originated by the Federal Parliament and is being paid for entirely from Federal funds.



# CONN SMYTHE: LIGHT AND SHADOW

by the Editors of SATURDAY NIGHT

TALKING about Conn Smythe to sportsmen who have known him for many years, you become conscious of a curious reticence. They are willing to discuss the early years, or the Maple Leaf boss's career in two wars, or his happy family life, but they don't like to speak of Smythe and the one thing with which his name is most closely associated: hockey.

It may be simply that an entirely new attitude towards sport, towards sporting ethics and morality, has grown up, and that the old attitude is out-

moded and archaic.

If so, Smythe is the most outspoken and intluential advocate of the new viewpoint, while his friends tend to retain the old one. The divergence in outlook is fundamental and it goes sufficiently deep that it colors every opinion that they express. This curious conflict is evident in the man him-

This curious conflict is evident in the man himself. It appears during the examination of every facet of his past and present life. It is a duality which no one has explained satisfactorily.

Conn Smythe does perhaps as much as any other individual in Canada for unfortunate children and handicapped adults. Yet he apparently is unaware of any contradiction when he announces, corning a 17-year-old boy who likes to play hockey, "If Lewicki refuses to sign up with the Leafs, he won't be permitted to play elsewhere."

He does this charitable work with complete sincerity and disinterest, without any evident desire for the publicity that is the lifeblood of his hockey life. Yet he is willing to see youths in middle teens signed to adult-style contracts that give Smythe, or some other professional hockey magnate, the right to direct their place of residence, occupation, schooling, if any, and in fact their entire lives during their years of hockey.

THE BASIC CONTRADICTION in character is emphasized by the fact that Conn Smythe, far from attempting to justify this attitude towards youngsters with hockey ability, regards it as admirable.

"It's important that fellows get started young in hockey," he said. "They're paid on their ability, not their age. If a boy has a chance to make money as a proper pro, who's to tell him he shouldn't?"

That is the recurring theme; monetary gain. Smythe cites the example of a 17-year-old whose family is in moderate circumstances.

"He wants to turn pro to increase his earning power and is good enough to do it. Why should the CAHA prevent him from earning a good salary and thus helping better the living standards of his family?"

He takes it for granted, of course, that the chance to play professional hockey is the goal of every Canadian boy. It was once Smythe's goal, and it was one of the few things he ever wanted that he didn't get. He had played prep school hockey at Upper Canada College, and when he enrolled at University of Toronto he turned out for the team. Unfortunately, he was too small and too light for the seniors, but he did captain the university's junior OHA club. Then, thwarted in his ambition to play big-time hockey, he turned to coaching and the path that has led to the Presidency and General Managership of Maple

-Photo by Mike Burn

Leaf Gardens and the chain of hockey teams which

play under its supervision.

It was possibly that sole failure which makes him insist, and quite certainly believe, that there can be nothing wrong with hockey or with the way that he and his fellow club-owners run the game.

"Any complaints against the game," the Maple Leaf boss has been quoted as saying, "are made by misplaced persons-persons who couldn't make good at the game. Hockey is at its zenith today. It has no apologies to make to anyone, and, as far as I'm concerned, the rules won't be changed."

If Conn Smythe doesn't want to change the rules, it's a good bet that the rules won't be changed, because while he is but one of six owners in the all-powerful NHL he is certainly the most influential. To most Canadians, at least, he is Mr. Hockey. He is willing to accept the adulation that goes along with this title, but there are many who suspect that he will not accept, or does not recognize, the concomitant responsibilities.

Actually, Smythe does want to change some of The one, for example, that makes the the rules. NHL and the CAHA virtual partners in the development of young "amateurs"—a term that has no meaning in Senior or Junior A competition. Smythe is against this arrangement because it is "entirely

in favor of the amateur authorities."

His solution is characteristic: do away with all such nonsense as negotiation lists and residence restrictions in favor of the simple draft. Leave the youngsters' careers solely in the hands of Smythe and his fellow-magnates, who know what is best for them.

He can point to a number of examples of boys who have profited beyond a doubt from professional hockey, like the Bentley brothers. He is honestly proud of their success. His players find him loyal and generous-unless they cross him.

The recent war provided him with an excellent chance to prove this loyalty, and presents a classic example of the psychological paradox of Conn.

SMYTHE'S RECORD in both wars was outstanding. He got into the first one as a Varsity undergraduate. He went overseas as an artillery officer and before long won the MC for heroism on an occasion when the other members of his observing party became casualties. He then joined the flying corps, was shot down and taken prisoner. While a prisoner he carried out to the full his obligations to attempt to escape at every opportunity.

When the Second World War came along, Smythe was approaching fifty. He had a family and business responsibilities. No one could have expected him to enlist. He offered his services, however, and began to prepare himself for service. Among other things, he obtained a pilot's licence. just in case. At the same time he tried to prepare his players, all of whom could have most definitely

been expected to enlist.

In 1941, the 30th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery was mobilized under Smythe's command. If he expected his Leafs to enlist with him, and was disappointed when very, very few of them did, he never showed it by word or deed, Instead he trained his battery and took it to France where, on a clear July day just south of Caen, a fragment from a carelessly dropped bomb lodged in his spine. He was invalided home, afraid that he would never walk again. He walks today, but the would still causes

And what of his players? A few of them had enlisted, others had been drafted. One of them was taken off a Montreal-bound train by RCMP officers as his call-up notice was expiring and became a soldier promptly if reluctantly. This player is even today Smythe's sentimental favorite. Another, who enlisted voluntarily but so late that he never got into action, was a man whose subsequent retirement from hockey brought Smythe, according to his own statement, "the darkest moment of

his life"

What is the explanation for the aggressively patriotic Smythe, critical to a fault of any other lack of enthusiasm for the war effort, failing to express even mild disappointment over the lagging

patriotism of his players? The cynical suggest that Conn was willing to do the fighting for the Maple Leaf family, and willing to leave his players behind to ensure that the Leafs maintained their position in the league and at the box office. More likely the explanation is a blind loyalty to anything

which he himself has created or developed.

Smythe's wartime loyalty did not extend to those outside the organization. In June, 1940, he said, "Even the Liberals admit that McNaughton is a great man. We want McNaughton back and

we need McNaughton."



LEWICKI: Back to Leafs, Has he "learned lesson"?

The General proved a disappointment. In February of 1945 Smythe said, "If the people . . . were told the facts about General McNaughton. they will have enough common sense to throw him out. General McNaughton should not be trusted with the Canadian Army.'

His argument with the General was, of course, over the reinforcement issue, about which he felt very strongly. Smythe stated publicly, courageously, and perhaps unwisely that the need for reinforcement was urgent and not being filled, and that the men who were arriving were poorly trained. He was 100 per cent correct and every soldier overseas knew it, but few dared to say so publicly.

SMYTHE has the nerve to do just about anything, and complete faith both that he is right and that he will succeed. He started the construction of Maple Leaf Gardens in the depths of the Depression, in the face of public and private scepticism, with his own money and that scrounged from wealthy hockey-lovers, paying off his workmen partly in stock which might have proved worthless.

It proved to be a very good investment indeed. From a low of fifty cents in 1935 it rose to a high of \$100 in 1946, when it was split four for one. As a business venture, the Gardens have proved a remarkable success, and this success is due very largely to the business acumen of one man.

Nobody can withhold acknowledgment of the ability which has brought about this success, but there are many who can and do fear that Smythe has come to concentrate his efforts and his desires on such a narrow goal that he no longer cares about the consequence to anything or anybody else.

He has said, "I'm just a little guy. Anything I ever got I had to holler for" and "That's the only way to get along in the world, do what you want to do"

A Detroit sports writer puts it this way:

"Smythe is an ivory tower dweller who looks out upon all Canada as his private hockey domain, and upon all hockey as his personal vehicle to immortality. His egoism is as excessive as his flamboyancy, a trait prompting belief that his objective is to further Toronto hockey no less than his own status. His 25 years with the Leafs have produced little of the altruistic.

"Smythe belongs to the win-at-any-cost school, That is admirable when considering only the results shown by his Toronto teams. But this atti-But this attitude hasn't always been for the benefit of the National Hockey League, or hockey in general. In this way he probably is the most dangerous man to the NHL today, for his code dictates that the league and the game must come second, after his team. League legislation has been required to keep him in line, by writing rules just to handle cases he has created.

"Speaking strictly in a newspaper sense, Smythe cannot be admired for several of his habits. On the theory that anything controversial is good publicity, he has no scruples at planting false stories which hit at his rivals. He does not concede that there should be objective reporting of hockey, and that there is such reporting in other cities. Personal magnetism, along with other holds, has enabled him to enjoy a controlled and favorable home-town press which he now considers his due.

SMYTHE cannot object to being criticized, because he is only too willing to criticize others when they disagree with him or get in his way. He has been outspoken in expressing his opinion of the refereeing in the NHL, of those who find anything wrong with modern hockey (and these are legion), of other owners with whom he might disagree.

Nor does he confine his opinions to hockey. "Baseball," he says, "is operated by a bunch of amateurs, the rankest kind of amateurs in the

entertainment business.'

That is a significant statement. Those two words, "business" and "entertainment", probably hold the key to the complex contradiction that is Conn Smythe and Hockey. They explain why he has no patience with those amateur authorities who disagree with what is happening to the game and to the young players who are setting out to play it.

While hockey remains a sport, it is logical to worry about the fine points of ethics and morality, about "amateurism" and tradition. But when it becomes a "business", when it is frankly "entertainment" provided for the largest possible paving audiences, then the sharp and ruthless tactics of business can be applied to it.

And Maple Leaf Gardens is big business. For the last fiscal year, net earnings were reported as \$172,896, or about \$1.17 per share on the common stock. There are 147,116 shares of no par value outstanding. Taking the current market price as \$15 a share, this would mean that the market is placing a total valuation of \$2,206,740 on the out-

Smythe likes to win, and not only because a winning team is a money-making team. He will do just about anything to see that his teams do win In the past he has gone so far as to attack an official who had made an unfavorable decision. An action like that in organized baseball would lead to a year's suspension or more.

If Smythe can be terrible in his rage against those who cross him, he can be equally generous to those who can help him. His relations with newspapermen have almost always been the best. The fact that his father was with the old Toronto World may have something to do with it. So may the fact that Smythe readily admits that the "newspapermen made me.

There is iron in the velvet, however. He goes on to add, "But when they say something wrong I

damn soon let them know about it."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14



TRAMPLING the cotton.



RICH COTTON CROP moves down the Nile to market.

# MOVING TOWARDS SELF-RULE

# SUDAN DOESN'T WANT THE PASHAS

# by Richard Russell

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AS WE FLEW into the junction of the Blue and White Niles, the sun-baked mud buildings of Omdurman, a dull uniformity broken only by the domed tomb of the Mahdi, stood out in contrast to the green and white avenues of Khartoum.

The plane landed gently, and we were efficiently shepherded through the customs by courteous Sudanese officials. No British officials were on duty when I went through, and it was obvious before one had been in Khartoum very long that there is a genuine policy of Sudanization.

The architecture in the main streets of Khartoum is outstanding, and combines all the slender grace of the Orient with the utility of the West. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Gordon Memorial College, the National Bank of Egypt, and the Post Office are among many buildings which are in remarkably good taste and most pleasing to the eye. Trees and flowering shrubs grace the avenues.

There is a beautiful tree-covered promenade running from the Palace of the Governor-General to the Grand Hotel, the citadel of the English, although Sudanese also stay there. From this promenade the last half-hour of the day is breathlaking in its loveliness.

KHARTOUM AND OMDURMAN must be among the cleanest cities in the East. The native population is in the main poor, but there are no obvious signs of strvation, and unlike most cities of the Middle East, beggars are few, Practically everyone has been partaking of the high cotton profits. Nevertheless, in these wide lovely streets it is a common sight to see a bundle of bones and rags sleeping on the grass before the palatial buildings.

Some Sudanese are wealthy and possess fine cars, others use the careening taxis; the poorer ones crowd in hundreds on to the open trams. High-powered motor cars and motorcycles honk

RICHARD RUSSELL has just gone to the Sudan for the Observer Foreign News Service.

vigorously to pass placid donkeys and plodding camels laden with wares—but also bare-footed natives working a modern asphalt-laying machine. Every Monday morning all the animals are gathered together for veterinary inspection.

Seldom will you see a woman, except for the very old, for this is a man's country, and despite courageous action by the Government and Moslem leaders the outrageous practice of circumcision of women is still widespread. The women spend most of their time in the hosh (yard) of their home while the masculine members of the family even do the personal shopping for their womenfolk. There is a growing sense of new values and enlightened families are sending their girls to school, but emancipation is a slow and difficult job.

At this time of the year the Nile waters are falling. As the Nile falls so the Sudanese are waiting to sow on the islands as they appear at the side of the streams. They thus often manage to reap three crops from these small green islands before the rains from Abyssinia and Uganda cause the floods to sweep down.

In the Midday sun the two distinct colorings of the Blue and White Niles are clearly visible against the brilliant green of the cultivation along the river banks. The Gardens Department of the Public Works pumps up thousands of gallons of water a day to water the avenues and gardens of Government houses. It is a truism to say that the Nile is the life-blood—not only of the Sudan but of Egypt as well, and the Egyptian irrigation officials vigilantly watch the gauge to ensure that no more than the agreed amount of water is taken.

Egypt's interest in the Sudan is due not only to a desire for control of the Nile waters and national prestige, but also to the valuable cotton crop. There are three principal groups of cotton growers. The Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; the private growers, the largest of whom is Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi Pasha; and the Sudan Gezira Board, greatest of all. The Sudan Gezira Scheme is one of the most exciting experiments which have taken place in Africa. Originally a private company established by British capital, it is now a public corporation. Foreign capital has received compensation.

This year a new extension was made of some 200,000 acres making the total area under cultivation 1,000,000 acres. An average holding is approximately 40 acres of which 10 are for cotton growing, five for millet, two and a half for beans, while the rest remains fallow. The whole scheme is worked on a four-crop rotation, and the million acres are divided for administrative purposes into 44 blocs. In charge of each bloc is an inspector who advises the tenants when to sow, weed or pick.

This year the average tenant has received nearly £700. The yield was nearly 700 lbs. per acre, which is above average.

The Sudan Gezira Board is composed of representatives of the Government, the management and the tenants. It is the aim of the Board that ultimately the tenants shall control the whole organization on a cooperative basis. At present this inot possible as an organization of such magnitude requires highly specialized technical staff and management.

The SGB as it is known, sells the cotton on behalf of the tenants. Two per cent of the income is deducted for research and social welfare. The rest is divided into three—40 per cent going to the tenants, 40 per cent to the Government, for repayment for the dams, canals, water and land rental; and 20 per cent to the Gezira Board for development, administration and a reserve fund.

ment, administration and a reserve fund.

Concerned over the possibility of serious inflattion (many tenants received considerably more than £700), the Government has persuaded the tenants to save £2 per 100 lbs—or £140 for the average tenant. The total saved amounted to no less than £2,800,000. This money will be paid out on July 1, 1952. Such persuasion is remarkable when you consider that most of the tenants

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# DR. BLATZ: CHILD-CARE'S "BAD BOY"

by Dora Conover

After 25 years the "radical" theories of Dr. W. E. Blatz and his Institute of Child Studies are now the accepted keys to happy child and parent training.



DR. WILLIAM E. BLATZ discusses painting with a member of his Nursery School. His child-care theories forbid lies, threats, bribes and spankings. He is Director of Institute of Child Studies.

MENTY-ODD YEARS AGO the four bad Blatz boys were deplored by those who always know, "holy terrors—all four of them—runing up and down the street breaking windows!" It really served Dr. Blatz right—anyone who presumed to tell others how to bring up children instead of bringing his own up properly. It also neatly repudiated Dr. Blatz's sacrilegious theory that corporal punishment didn't achieve what parents wished. What those boys needed was a paddling and if their own father denied them this childhood right, there were those who would gladly see that they got what was coming to them!

That, however, could never be. And for a very simple reason. Dr. Blatz had no sons.

The four bad Blatz boys, persistent as their reputation was even in the better circles, were purely imaginary. Or perhaps not purely. For instance, a social agency known to be interested in Dr. Blatz's ideas was pestered by telephone and urged to call the police immediately as those four bad Blatz boys were acting up dreadfully right out on the street!

Dr. William E. Blatz continued unperturbed along his well considered course. He had, at the request of the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, set up a Nursery School, Parent Education groups and a trained staff for the study of normal children and normal parents. As Director of the Institute of Child Study, his work and that of his devoted staff, has won international recognition and honor. Even in Canada, where recognition of her own great is only slightly practised, the work of Dr. Blatz is rated superlatively by those who know what he is doing.

DORA CONOVER is a free-lance writer who lives in Toronto.

Still there are those others. A few days ago a pleasant and intelligent woman, president of a branch of a Canada-wide organization, was horrified at the suggestion of asking Dr. Blatz to give a lecture, "That man—such a terrible father! Haven't you heard about those two awful sons of his!"

But Dr. Blatz still hasn't a son. He has only one child, a girl.

This charming, unassuming daughter of his managed to go through Nursery School, Windy Ridge School, Public School, High School and two years of University creditably without breaking a window or causing undue commotion. She has been married five years and has a young son born last June. A beautiful baby—it is to be hoped he may never have to suffer from the misdeeds of those infamous phantom uncles of his.

DR. BLAIZ became the bad man of psychology (in some quarters and before the advent of Brock Chisholm) because he dared run counter to the then socially accepted methods of child training. In his methods of discipline there is no place for hitting, frightening, bribing, coaxing, or lying to little children in order to train them for good living. This was translated as meaning that no training at all was needed. At which many parents gratefully gave up the effort, leaving their children to run wild and giving the so-called Blatzian theories a bad odor.

Still Dr. Blatz continued unperturbed. In his Nursery School on St. George street, thirty or more normal children from two to five years of age play happily for hours each day under friendly supervision of adults who watch that they don't get hurt and stand ready to help and advise if necessary. Interruptions to play are the necessary

ones of dressing, toilet, washing, eating, resting. These are considered routines which the child must follow for his own comfort and health. They are carried through expeditiously and pleasanthy under gentle, helpful guidance with no threats or punishments. The child who does not accept his responsibility has it carefully explained to him that he naturally cannot go on to the next thing. This natural consequence is adhered to firmly by the trained, sympathetic adult in charge with no nagging or scolding. The aim is to help the child enjoy taking part in necessary conformity—which is kept to the minimum.

Otherwise, every child plays as he likes and with whom or what he chooses. The friendly adult is always quietly near, ready to smile, commend or lend a helping hand. No child is allowed to be destructive of play materials or to annov other children.

In the beginning observers were impressed with the complete freedom of the children and the amazing fact of how well they conformed without force. A quarter of a century later, with the laissez-faire school of parents making a bedlam of child training, observers are invariably impressed with the strict discipline of the Institute Nursery School and the fact that, along with their great freedom, no child is permitted to ignore a command or make a nuisance of himself. From being considered dangerously free, this school now often considered over-strict. Yet the prin ciples have not changed; the routines have altered little as far as can be seen. But there have been changes in attitudes and understanding-deep and far-reaching changes brought about by increasing better knowledge of the development and real needs of the young child.

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# JOE HOWE: MARITIMES GADFLY

# by Thomas Raddall

ECEMBER 13 marks the birthday of that famous and enigmatic character, Joe Howe It is more than 78 years since the brave old heart ceased to beat and not one Haligonian in fift could point out his grave; but Joe stands in branze beside Province House with a hand uplifted lowards Hollis Street, where the Nova Scotia Government has its main offices, and where after all the years his presence is very much alive.

He was no beauty. Indeed Howe was plain to the point of ugliness, with a bulbous nose, a square, stubborn face, shaggy brows, a shock of receding hair, and the stocky figure of a sailor or a ploughman. He was not a peaceful sort, either. At various times he insulted not only the vice-regal governors of the Province and the merchant aristocracy of Halifax that really ruled it, but the numerous and powerful Baptist and Irish Catholic groups which had been his stoutest supporters, as well as the influential Anglican group which had not. He had quaffed rum, the old provincial beverage in an age when the Temperance Society was the thing, and declared "How beautiful is water", yet how dangeroust" on the very floor of the House. He had given an eloquent public lecture on "The Moral Influence of Women." ver made love to every pretty face he met along the roads, sired at least one illegitimate child, and was given to jesting on the public platform in the vein of Rabelais-thumbing his nose at the whole Victorian age.

In the course of his life he had crossed verbal daggers with most of his personal friends, and tought a duel at actual point with one of his enemies. Finally, and this was his greatest sin, he had urged for years a union of the Canadian then fought bitterly against it and aroused all Nova Scotia to his side, and then suddenly turned his coat and his back and taken a Dominion cabinet post.

Joe Howe had done all the things which he bught not to have done. Then what was the secret of his power and the memory which still haunts the fields and woods, the wharves and streets and the walls of the Nova Scotia legislature? The answer is that he had never left undone a thing that for Nova Scotia's sake he ought to have done. He had made her free, he had made her prosperous, he had fostered the arts and education, he had even the Bluenoses a pride in themselves that amounted to passion, he had given the Province a respected place in the sun.

He was born in 1804, the year before Trafalgar, he son of a Loyalist who was a Tory of the Toric and a Bible-toting member of the strict Sand manian sect. He was born in a cottage far outside the town of Halifax and he had no formal eduction. He began his career as a printer's devil in the town. Called as a witness in some petty case the judge said to the boy. "So you're a devil!" "Y said Joe. "But not in the courthouse.

Whic was not true. He proved himself a devil later in, to the stuffed shirts of old Halifax at any ite, and in the very room in which he spoke

to ar hour short of midnight. Often in summer, on a sticky night, he would close his labors by trott g down George Street, tossing off his clothes.

those words. In the printshop he worked from early morning and diving into the harbor for a swim by the light of the stars. At 24 he bought the moribund Nova

Scotian newspaper, and went deeply into debt.

In those days Nova Scotia had a powerless Assembly. The Upper House, the Council, was in effect the cabinet which "advised" the British Lieutenant-Governor and in fact ruled the Province. All of its dozen members were wealthy merchants of the Halifax upper crust; and five were partners in private banking concern which controlled the finances of Nova Scotia Moreover, Halifax itself was ruled by a bench of magistrates, appointees of the Council, all somnolent or corrupt. The whole regime was a relic of colonial days, a counterpart of the Family Compact in Ontario, and a wonderful target for the inky-fingered David in Bedford Row

IN 1835 Howe let tly the first stone, a deaberately provocative attack on the magistrates When they sued him for libel not a lawyer in Halifax would take his case. Howe stood up in the old courtroom in Province House and defended himself brilliantly, proved the magistrates gullty of corruption and neglect, and won his case. The incorporation of Hahfax, a measure long resisted by The Twelve, became a fact at last, and Joe went on to the larger issue responsible govern-ment. He stood for election and won a seat in 1837, the year Victoria came to the throne.

The fight began at once and Howe jumped into it with the joy of a born slugger and the fervor of a Crusader facing the infidels. He had the voice of a key-bugle and he knew how to sound its various notes to perfection. He could talk in

the loftly language of a Palmerston or in the sairdiom of the coast. He could meet the shrewd financiers of the Council on their own ground and mow them down with the grapeshot of their own statistics. A revenous book-worm a nis life, he had stocked his mind with history and the classics and could pour them forth with the ponderous thunder of a Churchill. But more than all this he had covered the Province on his long and lonely rides, chatting at farms and logginal camps, at fishermen's wharves and smugglers inns, and he knew his Bluenoses as nobody ever has known them before or since

When the Lieutenant-Governor snubbed him and the Council harped on the dangers of mob rule and lingered on the tune of "God Save the Queen." Joe reminded them contemptuously the difference between curbing the insolence of the beadle and setting fire to the panish." When they warned him that Britain might cast off with tractious a colony he replied in the tone of a Bluenose mate that Nova Scotia would float in the devil himself out the towline.

Upper and Lower Canada were engaged in the same fight, of course, even to rebellion here and there, and Downing Street had begun to cast a the sex, but it was Home's famous four letters to Lord John Russell in 1839 that put the wheels or reform in motion. The drinciple was granted in 1840 and came into the effect in 148, when the first responsible government in the empire overseas took office in the little grey Province House. a fact of which the Bluenoses are properly proud



THOMAS RADDALL is the well known Maritime rovelist, whose latest book is "The Nymph



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# CONN SMYTHE: LIGHT AND SHADOW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

He does, too. A couple of years ago the BUP in a feature story made an honest error and reported that attendance at the Gardens had fallen. In reality, it had risen, and the service rectified the mistake at the earliest possible moment, but not before Smythe had made the incomparably greater mistake of ordering the service's press privileges cancelled at the Gardens.

The usually docile writers protested vigorously, and with great justification. The ban was lifted, without explanation. None was needed.

To smooth the Gardens' political path, Smythe gives free tickets to certain people, including the members of Toronto's Board of Control. This has led, on occasion, to friction.

There was trouble in 1947, when the controllers discovered that they were being given "blue tickets" instead of the closer-to-the-ice "reds". This time there was some talk that Smythe was annoyed at the Gardens' assessment being raised. His comment was characteristic: "If the Controller doesn't appreciate a free blue seat, it's not only possible, it's quite probable, he won't get any free seats at all."

Conn Smythe's primary job is ostensibly the management of the Gardens, as a building for the display of a wide variety of sporting and allied events, which he does with an iron hand. His staff respects rather than loves him. If, as he says, "the operation of an arena is one of the oldest professions in the world", he has brought that profession to its moneymaking peak.

The job that is closest to his heart, however, is the incidental one of guiding the destinies of the Toronto Maple Leafs, perennial holders of the Stanley Cup. The Leafs are operated as much like a business as any department store.

Charts and figures are compiled about every possible angle of each game. The performance of each player is assessed like the performance of a racing car, and no personal considerations are permitted to stand in the way of victory for the club.

The same Danny Lewicki mentioned earlier presented a somewhat pathetic figure early this season when, on being told that he was being sent down to Pittsburgh, he protested. Smythe was polite but firm. Lewicki would play hockey for Pittsburgh or he would be seeking other employ-

That is one side of Conn Smythe. The other is perhaps best suggested by something he said shortly after he was wounded, at a time when he believed that the crippling disability would be permanent. It shows Smythe, courageous but strangely humble.

"I realized then that if one man in America, a cripple, could successfully work with 120 million people, I should be able to run a hockey team, crippled or not. With that realization came my happiest moment."

#### SUDAN DOESN'T WANT THE PASHAS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11 are still illiterate, and subject to political agitation from many quarters.

The most remarkable development has been in the field of social development, under a Sudanese Director of the Board, Makki Abbas, and research in improving the crop.

The Social Development Committee, on which the tenants are adequately represented, has already conducted a vigorous literacy and adult education campaign and established system of health visitors. Two British women, together with a few Sudanese, visit the 500 and more villages to advise Sudanese women on diet, cooking and hygiene. Most important, this committee is boring wells for pure water. Until this year the villages were dependent on inadequate and unhygienic well water or the canals which are riddled with the dread Bilharziasis disease.

All the villages now have councils responsible for local government. This is a real beginning in a land where in the past the sheiks, the tribal leaders, and the District Commissioners have wielded absolute power. Even more remarkable is the establishment of the Tenants' Representative Body, which is elected by the tenants themselves, and works in the closest consultation with the Board.

The scheme is on a sound financial basis, admirably led by its Managing Director, Arthur Gaitskell, CMG. who without exaggeration, is loved by the Sudanese. More important than its economic strength is the contribution which the scheme is making in the field of social development and consultation. Effective partnership between tenant, management. and government is the real bulwark against Communism in Africa. The scheme might well offer, with local changes, a solution elsewhere in the British Commonwealth and Colonies particularly in Malaya.

Most people in the Gezira view with grave disquiet Egypt's demand to rule the Sudan. They fear that Egypt's control of the Sudan would mean that their scheme would pass into the hands of the Pashas and that the tenants would become what the fellaheen are in Egypt today.



-Christian Science

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# DO THEY REALLY WANT A TRUCE?

by Willson Woodside

THE COLD FACT about the "peace by ( hristmas" hopes is that they are based on agreement, after five full months, on only the first item of the truce agenda. Had the Soviets wanted it, this agreement to accept the fighting line as the armistice line could have been reached in the first fortnight. And so it is with the remainder of the agenda. If the Soviets really want a truce in Korea, the remaining items will be quickly disposed of; if they feel like stalling, the talk can go on all winter.

We just don't know which course they will choose, though the feeling is that at last they have decided that a truce in Korea would serve their wider purposes. I don't believe they thought so when the truce talks opened. Of course, they would have agreed to a truce then, or at any time since we first called for one in the retreat of last January, if they had been able to gain humiliating concessions from us, such as acceptance of the original 38th Parallel line and withdrawal of our troops-an admission by us, in effect, that our "intervention" was a mistake and a complete

But I think that they really opened the peace talks as a safety valve when faced with the dangerous accumulation of pressure for more drastic action built up in the United States by the MacArthur Affair in the previous month or two. It is still very hard for us to appreciate that a party might call for a conference without any real intention of seeking an agreement or decision. For the Soviets, however, even a truce conference is a kind of warfare, to be used to weaken the enemy psychologically or undermine him politically.

I THINK that all summer and fall the Soviets saw a balance in their favor in keeping the Korean War going, to consume U.S. munitions which otherwise would have gone into the strengthening of Eisenhower's Army in Europe, and to distract British and American attention which might have gone into bolstering the situation in the Middle East. They also wanted to build up dissension between the U.S. and her UN allies, among whom the Korean War has never been a popular one,-and by no means least, to It in today their own jet fliers just as Haller trained his fliers in the Spanish Civil War.

All the while the Soviets watched the pressure gauge carefully, prepared to open wider the safety valve of the truce talks any time American impulse threatened to spill the war over into Manchuria or the Soviet Far East. If they are now disposed to open the valve wide and really get on with arranging a truce, I believe this would be because of the recent much-publicized American tests of tactical A-bombs, and the call of some congressmen to use them to end the war in Korea; and the more recent inti-

mation by General Hoyt Vandenberg that the bombing of Manchurian air bases was again under consideration.

The Soviets may also have satisfied themselves from their observations during the past few weeks at the Paris UN session that the present moment is a highly favorable one for a move by them to sap the Western rearmament and unity drive.

Even under the compulsion of war in the Far East and the threat of war in Europe, the Atlantic Alliance has developed severe strains. With the war halted in Korea (and presumably not merely shifted to Indo-China) and a disarmament conference opened up in Europe as a kind of "super truce talk," might not the men in the Kremlin be telling themselves that all effective progress towards strength and unity among the Atlantic nations could be checked?

THERE is an American election coming, and that traditionally paralyzes U.S. policy and brings recriminations against her allies, who are "not doing their share." There is a French crisis right today which is perhaps more severe than the British, though not as much noticed as vet. And there is the making of a crisis for the Adenauer Government in the falling away of its Protestant support and the increasing success of the Social Democrat opposition in winning provincial elections. There is perhaps nothing more important in world politics to the Soviets than the prevention of German accession to the Western alliance, and the integration of Germany into the growing Western union through the Schuman coal and steel pool, the European Army, and the European transport and agricultural plans under discus-

None of these plans has yet become a reality, and all might still be blocked by shrewd and divisive political action. If by a new German "unity" campaign, and promotion of a UN Disarmament Conference, a truce in Korea and a slackening off of the war in Indo-China the West can be persuaded it has a breathing spell, then Britain and France might ease their rearmament efforts under the heavy pressure of their financial crises, and Taft supporters might make capital out of this for their neo-isolationism. I should think that aiding the election of Taft to the presidency of the United States is not the least of Soviet aims at present.

If this is more or less the way the men in the Kremlin are figuring things for 1952, then we may have "peace" in Korea by Christmas.

And yet there are those other items in the agenda which one has come to accept must mean weeks or months of haggling. What about that cast-iron inspection system on which we have always insisted—the aerial reconnaissance and the truce teams which are to roam the enemy back country and make sure that he is not just using the



BUILD-UP goes on on our side, too, during the Korean truce talks: As Japan ratifies treaty and mutual defence pact with U.S., her National Police Reserve, set up by MacArthur last year, becomes the core of a new army standing by.



THE NEW "POLICE" make route marches daily in the neighborhood of Tokyo

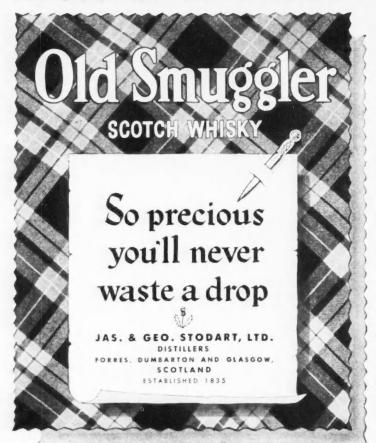


-photos by Internationa

BARRACK LIFE has its lighter moments. Brutality of old Jap Army is gone.



# THE SCOTCH WITH A HISTORY!



IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND

truce to mount a new and greater offensive in his own good time? We cannot accept a truce without such safeguards; and it is one of the most rigid Communist rules that strangers must not see behind the curtain.

There is the exchange of prisoners, a thorny question. We have the bargaining power, it is true, in the number of enemy prisoners we hold, 148,000 North Koreans and 19,000 Chinese, against 10.871 missing UN soldiers and 88,000 South Koreans. If an exchange is agreed upon, the enemy will have to report, at last, how many U.S. and other UN prisoners he holds, and reveal whether he has, in fact, been slaughtering many of them.

Will we be prepared to hand back 15 to 20 divisions of well-fed and healthy enemy prisoners, in return for a mere remnant of our missing men?

Will we be prepared to force many thousands of enemy prisoners who declare they have abandoned Communism or were never Communist to go back to death or concentration camp?

And if, from a moral point of view, we feel we cannot force anti-Communists to go back, will not the Communists hold back an equal proportion of our prisoners, saying that they did not want to return?

Lastly, there are the "recommendations to the governments concerned," a phraseology which covers up the long and bitter argument over putting "withdrawal of all foreign troops" on the agenda. Vishinsky reiterated this condition in a speech at the UN last month, and the Chinese Communist and North Korean authorities have taken it up and repeated it. We have never shown the slightest disposition to simply pull out and abandon South Korea to the mercies of its Communist neighbors to the north.

If the enemy was disposed to yield to our insistence on this point, it is curious that he should be taking his stand against it again, so prominently. Here is an issue, then, which can be used to stall the political talks which must follow the present military talks.

It could be that this adversary, who stays up late thinking up smart tricks, figures that if he insists that we pull our troops out of Korea that will only make us the more determined to keep them there. And no doubt he would rather have them there than in Indo-China, Iran or Europe.



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BUY 1951 TB CHRISTMAS SEALS by anet Howat

AN EX-COMMANDO runs the school; a Tent pays the bills and the Pre-dent is a Chief Barker. It sounds zan but it's show business at its best.

The school is Variety Village on the outsurts of Toronto. There, physically landicapped boys are taught tracts to fit them to live as independent and useful citizens. Now in its thirm year, the school has graduated 49 rippled boys in such vocational crafts as watch repairs, gemeutting, dratting, accounting, typing, machine work. All are in gainful work and completely adjusted.

The Tent is the Toronto Variety Club, so called because it is made up of show folk. It is the only Variety Club in Canada: was the first to be organized in the British Commonwealth. Last year it was honored with the International Charity Citation for its Variety Village project. The President couldn't be anything but the Barker.

THE CLUB has some 300 members. They raised an initial \$250,000 to build and equip this extremely modern school; face an annual running budget of around \$100,000.

Only heart-breaking note is the present limitation of applicants. So many want to come: only 24 can be accommodated in the dormitory setup. These are chosen by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children under whose supervision the school is operated. The boys are between the ages of 16 and 18; are those likely to benefit from vocational training.

Students come from all over Ontario. At present two are from as far away as Timmins and South Porcupine. Another boy is a paraplegic Indian. He ran into a truck on his bicycle. The school hopes to set him up in a general store. One boy when out hunting got a bullet through his spine. He's learning watch repairing. About 60 per cent are crippled as a result of polio or accidents.

The Toronto Club is Tent No. 28 in Variety Clubs International. The first club was started in Pittsburgh in 1928

RIETY CIDE
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NO ACTOR: Village Principal Bennett.

by 11 showmen. They met in a restaurant after their shows closed; heard about an abandoned baby girl whose mother left a note begging some generous show folk to look after her.

The 11 showmen subscribed enough money to place the child in a good foster home. Other showmen in other cities formed other Variety Clubs to help the child and also other underprivileged children.

Now, Variety Clubs International has 37 "Tents" in the U.S., and one each in England, Mexico, Eire, Japan and Canada. The only two honorary members of the International organization are the Duke of Edinburgh and President Truman. The Duke is extremely interested in the National Playing Fields, for Britain's underprivileged children. Last month at the International meeting in Toronto (first one held outside the U.S.) Famous Players, on behalf of the Toronto Variety Club, presented a \$1,000 cheque to the Duke for the Playing Fields Fund.

The boys in Variety Village school



Jozo Weider (center), ski instructor and director of the well-known Blanc Mountain Winter Robert Collingue of Our , wearon, Viyella' MacPherson Tartan Sport Shirt, Other garments are place blac Viyella' and Viyella' Beatric Drob Tartan Sport Sever



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lead a full life. They all take industrial work for the first month for aptitudes. School hours begin at 8.30 a.m., with comprehensive English. From 9 to noon and from 1.15 to 3.15 is vocational training. Then follows a class in history. After that the boys have fun until dinnertime. Once a week they go rifle shooting. It's a sport most of them can do. Twice a week they go swimming. Other days they may tour an industrial plant or

visit the museum. Two hours in the evening are given over to academic work.

Principal of the school is an excommando (not that he needs his past experience to run the school). But it does give him extra star-billing in the eyes of his boys. Previously Bill Bennett taught for four years on the staff of Leaside (Toronto suburb) school. Now he couldn't be pried away from his challenging work. Also on the staff

are two teachers and a grounds supervisor.

The school is situated in Scarboro, on the outskirts of Toronto, and the Horticultural Society there has already planted 15 flower beds and set out shrubbery.

The building is, of course, on one floor—in the new sprawling ranchhouse type. Four boys sleep in each of the large, airy bedrooms. They have individual beds, own chairs and wardrobes. The lounge is bright and cheery. The recreation and diningroom has a huge stone fireplace, ceiling high windows on the sides.

Membership in Variety Club is confined to the amusement industry: includes motion picture theatre men, film distributors, hockey and baseball representatives, radio people, the press, musicians, night club and legitimate-theatre operators. The present Chief Barker is Jack Chisholm of Associated Screen News.

The money needed to carry on Variety Village is mostly raised by mammoth events. Private donations are received, too, and much of the work at the Village is gratuitous. For example, the doctor and dentist, a music teacher, an artist, all give their professional services "for free."

Important stars have contributed their time and talent for the Village, Jack Benny donated a percentage of a show; Danny Kaye guested a benefit that raised more than \$30,000 for the Village. And this year Betty Hutton is to be the headliner for the whoopingest night ever to bring in the shekels for the boys.

It's corny but it is true: there's no business like show business

### School Notebook

UNIVERSITY appointments: New Vice-President of Queen's is Dr. I. A. Corry, a former Rhodes Scholar and a member of CBC's Board of Governors. Dr. Corry came to Queen's in 1936 from U. of Saskatchewan. Union College of BC in Vancouver recently installed the Rev. R. A. Wilson in the new chair of Christian Ethics and Sociology.

- DEAN F. C. CRONKITE officially opened the new radio-active cohalt unit at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
- French-speaking Canada has its comic strip characters, too. While they are the same characters that English-speaking Canadians grin over, names are a bit different. Dick Tracy is Robert l'Intrépide; B.O. Plenty is Joe Misère; Joe Palooka is called Joe Bras de Fer. The French miss out, though, on the Li'l Abner cartoon. The folksy characters of Dogpatch are unknown to them because of the utter impossibility of translating into French the liberties that the Dogpatchers take with English. Just how would you do justice to the expression "hoorun' beans" in French?
- "Amusingly often, the child's ittitude is healthy and matter-of-lect. but the adult grossly overconstines the whole situation, or puts sex into a situation that is really without any ex connotation. Well worth ponderin the story of the little boy who sid denly asked, 'Mother, where did come from? Fresh from a moth club lecture on the importance of telling a child all, she proceeded to do so. 'Hmmmm!' said her somewhat puzzled and somewhat bored ofspring when at length she had insished. The boy next door comes from - Footnote in Psychol-Wisconsin ogy and the New Education, by Pressey and Robinson (Harper and Brothers).



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# THE NEW MR. CHURCHILL

by Philip Vernon

London.

THE GENERAL DEBATE on policy which takes place at the beginning of a new Parliament gives an opportunity to the main parties for some preliminary skirmishing, but for little more. This is particularly true when, as on this occasion in Britain, the two main parties have changed sides, Mr. Churchill sitting where Mr. Attlee sat only six weeks ago, and Mr. Attlee, enjoying, for the first time in more than eleven years, the freedom and comparative irresponsibility of opposition.

Yet from this preliminary skirmishing one can draw a first picture—it is only a *first* picture—of how the two man parties are likely to shape.

main parties are likely to shape. There is Mr. Churchill, for example, exercising an unaccustomed restraint over his pugnacious instincts. Time and time again taunts have been flung at him from the Labor benches. but he has never yet risen to the bait. Labor quips which, when he was in opposition, would have stung him into violent retort, have been ignored. Mr. Churchill, it is clear, is anxious to launch his government into calm waters. What he thinks of the state of affairs which he has inherited from the Labor Government one can only surmise; in public he has not uttered one reproach or indulged in one recrimination.

This avoidance of controversy has marked the speeches of other Ministers. Harold MacMillan and Harry Crookshank, who are in charge of housing and health, had a ready Parliamentary retort to every Labor sally. (They are among the best debaters in the House of Commons.) But these were just part of the skirmishing. Not even on these two controversial questions was there any real controversy—and certainly no bitterness.

There is one respect in which the Conservative position is a weak one, and the Labor Party is exploiting it to the full. During the election campaign, every responsible newspaper in the country warned the Conservatives that, since they were likely to be returned to power, they should avoid promising—or appearing to promise—any improvements in the country's standard of living.

IF THEY DID MAKE such promises, the argument ran, they would find it impossible to redeem them—and would be in the unhappy position of having to impose the harsh economic measures that would be needed to meet the new balance-of-payments crisis.

The Conservatives—in spite of their assurances that the time ahead would be hard—did not heed this warning, and consequently find themselves in exactly the predicament which was forecast.

During the election, Lord Woolton criticized the Socialists for not providing more "red meat." Now the meat ration has been cut and the Conservative spokesmen are as full of gloomy warnings about the meat supply as were their Labor predecessors. During the election, the Conservatives made great play of their "target" of 300,000 new houses a year. (The Labor Government had been building almost 200,000.) Now the Minister responsible, Mr. Macmillan, has had to say that this figure cannot be attained either this year, or next.

So it goes on. Instead of removing the controls of which they have com-

918

LEADER of the House of Commons is Capt. Harry Crookshank, drafted to relieve Mr. Eden of this burden. He also takes over Aneurin Bevan's post at Ministry of Health.

plained for the last six years, the Conservatives are now having to impose more. Instead of abandoning bulk-buying, they are now reaffirming their dislike of it—but with so many qualifications that their statements are almost meaningless.

From one point of view this is consoling. It is a sign that within a few weeks of taking office the Conservative Ministers have recognized the seriousness of the country's plight and resisted the temptation to treat it frivolously. But from another point of view it is disheartening. It is essential that the Conservative Government should be able to rely on public support for the economic measures that are necessary. If it had been frank during the campaign its position would have been unassailable.

But instead the Labor opposition is having the time of its life pointing out how many of the Conservative election "promises" have been broken already—and implying that the Conservatives won the



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election under false pretenses.

In all this there is only one thin cause for encouragement. Mr. Churchill has clearly made up his mind to remain in office for as much of the five-year period as possible. If, as he hopes, he can eventually improve the country's position and lessen the tension of the Cold War, he can afford to endure some unpopularity now. This is his present object. He constantly reters to the need for three or four years during which party spite will not intrude on affairs of state.

By this he does not mean that a coalition should be formed, but that the Conservative Government should make clear its intention to remain in office and govern for some length of time. Only thus can it carry out a long-term policy, and only thus can the party conflict in the House of Commons be confined to reasonable proportions.

The trouble during the last Parliament, when Mr. Attlee was seeking to govern with a majority of only six, was that everyone knew that an early

election was unavoidable. Consequently party politics intruded on every discussion in the House of Commons in a far more virulent manner than is normal. A repetition of this exaggerated partisanship can be avoided only if it is accepted that the new Government is in for a long spell.

Hence Mr. Churchill's restraint and avoidance of controversy. Hence, indeed, the new Mr. Churchill who, instead of hitting his opponents hard and full in the face, just gives them a playful cuff under the chin.—OFNS



HAROLD \*MACMILLAN, member of the famous publishing firm and a frequent visitor to Canada, as the new Minister of Housing has already had to make excuses.

# Best Bikes

PROBABLY the excellent English roads have a good deal to do with it, but, whatever the reason, this country has always led the world in the development and manufacture of bicycles and motorcycles. This is not to say that other countries do not produce very high-class specimens of the various types, leg- or motordriven, but the British manufacturer has always held a foremost place—and still does.

At the recent opening of the Cycle and Motorcycle Show in London, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Maclay, said that the present output of bicycles is at the rate of 4 million a year and of motorcycles at 180,000 a year. He described it as a tremendous achievement, which it really is, in view of all the shortages and difficulties that beset the manufacturer.

Of this large output machines to the value of £40 million this year have been and are being exported. The home buyer, however, will still have to wait his turn, possibly for several months in the case of the better-class machines. But perhaps he won't mind so much when he considers how badly the country needs to sell abroad—also the size of the purchase-tax he has to pay on the new bike when he does get it.

#### Fun Fair Stays

One feature of the Festival of Britain that has now been guaranteed survival for the next five years at least—is the Fun Fair at Battersea. Except for the residents who objected to the hilarious scatteration of the 18th century peace that still contrived to brood over the local scene, nearly everyone liked the Fun Fair. And it made money—a pleasant little profit of some £270,000. Not such a lot when you consider that it owes the Treasury well over £1,500,000, but promising enough to persuade the Government to keep it going.—P.O.D.

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### WASHINGTON LETTER

# U.S. LEARNS ABOUT MID-EAST

### by Alastair Buchan

THE UNITED STATES is a country of rapid changes, but no alteration of public opinion has happened more swiftly in recent years than that of the American attitude towards the Middle East. It would not be unfair to say that three years ago the only thing that the average American knew or cared about the countries which lie between the Bosphorus and the Indus was that there was a community called Palestine whose Jewish members aspired to convert themselves into an independent State of Israel.

The existence of the complex web of jealous communities which surrounded the nascent State of Israel was either ignored or regarded by all Americans, except a few experts in the State Deparment, as a British excuse for delaying the independence of Israel. With the Palestine War the complexities of Middle Eastern politics made themselves felt in the United States, but it was still believed that the Middle East was an area which could be made safe for democracy and freedom by a reasonable measure of American technical assistance while the British maintained law and order and held off the Russians,

As late as twelve months ago I asked one of the makers of defence policy in the Pentagon what the American attitude was toward the defence of the Middle East. "We haven't got one", he said, "We leave that area entirely up to you people".

Within the past three months this attitude has been rudely shaken. And during the past three weeks it has become clear that there has been a significant shift in American policy.

The previous American policy towards the Middle East was one of a cautious approval for nationalist ambitions together with the hope that by this means some responsible leadership would arise in the Arab States and Egypt would become their responsible leader. Coupled with this was a genuine feeling, shared by many people in Britain, that if the Western Powers could provide schemes for economic improvement, for irrigation, soil improvement, better live-

CONNECTIONS

—Carmack in Christian Science Manito.
SEEN A WEATHER REPORT?

stock, new housing, industrial development and the like, much of the bitterness of Middle Eastern nationalism and the temptation to turn towards Russia and Communism would be removed.

It was felt that the British had been too unenterprising in schemes of economic development, had paid too little attention to nationalist sentiment, and had treated the peoples of the Middle East with a high-handed "colonialism."

Three developments have shattered this view. The first has been the complete inability of the U.S. Government, acting through the UN Palestine Conciliation Commission in Paris, to obtain the slightest relaxation in the tension that exists between

Israel and the Arab States. This among other things has brought American opinion face to face with the fact that Muslim nationalism is not a force which can be reasoned with

The second was Egypt's abrogation of its treaty with Britain and its refusal to cooperate in a Middle East defence scheme. This has brought home very sharply the realization that the European and American view that Russia is the paramount danger to peace simply is not believed in the





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THIRD MAN enters presidential race. Governor Earl Warren of California, who was Dewey's running mate in 1948. Chance for him lies in Eisenhower-Taft deadlock

Middle East, where the twin enemies are Israel and the Western Powers,

The third factor has been the failure of the State Department, publicly admitted this week, to persuade Dr. Mossadegh to a solution of the British-Persian oil dispute. The Americans have failed as completely as the British to educate the Persians in the realities of oil economics, and their failure has been all the more galling since they were confident, as an outside referee in the dispute, of winning the confidence of the Persians.

In short, the United States has been made to realize that in the eyes of the Middle Eastern nationalists it is not held in any special affection or confidence, and that it is merely another Western Power, and the fact that it has no past history of "colonial exploitation" is outweighed by its support for Israel.

Although the previous Middle Eastern policy of the United States has clearly failed, it is too early to tell what the new policy will be. But three factors will undoubtedly influence the shaping of it. The first is a realization which has already been translated into practice that America must attune her policy more closely with that of Britain and France.

The second is that in attempting to create a Middle East defence system which offers both internal stability to the Middle East and even a shadowy shield against Russian aggression, it may be necessary to support strong government rather than virtuous government. Dictators may prove worthier of support than collection of corrupt landowners posing as democratically elected cabinets. Emotionally, that is a very bitter fact for Americans to accept.

Finally, there is a growing acceptance in the Administration that technical and economic aid, if merely handed over to a corrupt government, is merely wasted.

There are many clear-thinking people here who are convinced that if further aid to the Middle East is to have any effect it must be administered by Westerners at the village level. In other words, American aid may in future be inseparable from a large American stake in the administration of the country.—OFNS

# SLEEP, SLEEP, SLEEP

# by Mary Lowrey Ross

A S AN OLD insomniac I have been fascinated by recent accounts of the sleep-inducing methods devised by psychiatrist David H. Fink of Beverley Hills, Calif.

For years Dr. Fink had been treating insomniacs by the incantation system—"Going to sleep... Arms relaxed, shoulders relaxed, eyelids heave, etc. etc." However since the doctor couldn't be everywhere at once putting his clientele to sleep he hit on the idea of recording his incantations to background organ music. As it turned out the new system worked almost as compellingly as some of the studio technicians, in making the record, had to dose themselves repeatedly with black coffee in order to keep awake.

It Dr. Fink's invention is even half

as efficient as it sounds the public should be warned to employ it with caution. The following domestic drama is intended to illustrate the point that an overdose of Dr. Fink may easily turn out to be just as dangerous as half a bottle of luminol.

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Scene: The bedroom in their Beverley Hills home of Mr. and Mrs. Fulford Honeywell. The Honeywells have 2000e to bed and Mr. Honeywell has just started Dr. Fink's record.

Dr. Fink: Relax now . . . Arms relaxed, shoulders relaxed, arms and legs are beginning to feel heavy . . . Mrs. Honeywell: Ho-hum! . . . Did you open the window, Fulford?

Mr. Honeywell: (Yawning) Gosh 1 forgot . . . Forgot to do my teeth too . . . Oh well, lem go this time.

Dr. Fink: That's right, let everything go. You are now getting sleepier and sleepier and sleepier . . .

Mrs Honeywell: Fulford-

Mr. Honeywell: Uh?

Mrs. Honeywell: I thought I heard glass breaking.

Dr. Fink: Relax now . . . arms, shoulders body, all relaxed.

Mr. Honeywell: You heard what the Doctor said. Relax.

(Mrs. Honeywell relaxes, while the Doctor continues his routine.) "Remember your are perfectly safe, as safe as a baby in its mother's arms... Going to sleep now, completely relaxed, arms and legs heavy, heavy, heavy.

(Presently nothing is heard but the even breathing of the Honeywells. Then the door opens and a cat burglar comes stealthily in.

Mrs Honeywell (Turning over) Fulford

Mr. Honeywell: Uh?

Mrs. Honeywell: (Drowsily) I've got

a sort of funny feeling of someone in the room.

Mr. Honeywell: (Trying to rouse himself) Anybody here?

The Intruder (Soothingly): Ain't anybody here but Dr. Fink.

(Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell roll over contentedly at this and the intruder continues his investigations.)

Dr. Fink: Sleep, sleep, sleep. Remember, you have nothing to fear. Deeper and deeper and deeper . . .

The Intruder (Stifling a yawn and picking up the narrative in a good imitation of Dr. Fink): Arms relaxed, body relaxed, mind relaxed, where'd you put your wallet?

Mr. Honeywell: Uh.

Dr. Fink: Sleep, sleep, sleep. ... The Intruder: Sleep, sleep, sleep,

where your pants?

Mr. Honeywell (Mumbling) Pants' press . . . clothes

press . . . clothes closet . . . (His voice trails off.) The Intruder: Deeper and deeper and deeper and where's that mink yout?

Mrs. Honeywell (Who has been muttering to herself): Fulford!

Mr. Honeywell: Wha's?

Mrs. Honeywell: Fulford, I had the funniest dream. I dreamt Dr. Fink asked me where my mink coat was and I said in that plastic bag behind the suits.

(Mr. Honeywell doesn't reply, Mrs. Honeywell, after a futile effort to sit up, subsides and goes back to sleep again.)

Dr. Fink: Sleep, sleep, sleep. Sleep that knits the ravelled sleeve of care . . .

(The intruder emerges swaying from the clothes closet. He tries to reach the window, but collapses while attempting to open it with Mrs. Honeywell's dresser-stool...

# STRANGE CASE IN BEVERLEY

Los Angeles. When Mr. and Mrs. Fulford Honeywell neglected to take in their milk bottles vesterday, neighbors notified the police, who broke in and discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell were unconscious in their room. A curious feature of the case was the presence of a stranger who was lying by the window, his head pillowed on Mrs. Honeywell's mink shortie. All three were revived and showed no ill effects. The stranger was later identified as Five-fingered Abe, a well-known character in the local underworld. Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell claim that they were unaware of his presence and can throw no light on the mystery.

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#### RECORDS

# NEW TREND IN PIANO JAZZ

by John Paul

PIANO JAZZ always was a pretty gaudy gal, free and easy, found in some pretty low dives. She still haunts the dives but her favorite spots are the better nightclubs and radio programs. Today, likely as not, she treasures a conservatory graduation diploma, wears sophisticated clothes, speaks with refined expression. Montreal's Oscar Peterson, for one, has helped along her transformation—incidentally refining his own piano style in the process.

Two things seem to have made the difference in piano jazz. First, New York (and so other cities) cocktaillounge audiences wanted subdued piano music that could bear listening to if one cared to give an ear. A quiet cocktail lounge now seems to be a poor place for muscular jazz of the Hazel Scott or Count Basie type. Second, a great lift has been given imaginative popular piano playing by radio shows such as NBC's Piano Playhouse and the CBC's programs of new-comer Calvin Jackson, and recordings of top artists.

Tunes they play may come off Broadway or from Hollywood but interpretive ideas come from works by 19th and 20th Century composers, people like Chopin, Schumann, Debussy, Stravinsky and Prokofiev. Counter-melodic improvisings, too, are often Bachesque, instead of the old mechanical boogie beat and patterns of a decade ago, which were at best only an approximation of true contrapuntal invention.

The background of classical training of today's piano jazz stars is especially patent. There is no such thing nowadays as good jazz playing by ear, or in ten easy lessons, or after mere dance-band experience.

PETERSON, for example, studied with concert pianist Paul de Marky. His father, a CPR porter, had first taught him to play trumpet; then Oscar switched to piano, then later to popular piano. At 14 he had his own radio show; then jobs in Montreal lounges. Today, the 250-pound, 26-year-old artist is touring the U.S. and Canada as the star attraction in "Jazz at the Philharmonic." In the last 18 months his records (Victor and Mercury) have sold more than 1 million copies. His current tour brings him \$1500 a week.

Best recorded group of so-called cocktail piano music is the Columbia series entitled "Piano Moods": a variety of familiar music, played in continuous medlevs by a dozen or so artists, all in good taste. The Sunday radio show Piano Playhouse, where popular and classical meet on compound, and the distinctive styles of its duo-pianists Cy Walter and Stan Freeman have, probably more than anything else, set the framework within which many of the newcomers will be working.

Their interpretations are fitted into selections that have a firm melody

line—not necessarily an easy line, for some of their pieces are the less popular show tunes and lean heavily on the core positions of Cole Porter, Jerome Kern, Rodgers-Hammerstein, etc. Also, there is a basic sentimental suggestion, either in the tune itself or in the lyrics, that can be exploited as a mood with classical references.

Each week an estimated 20 million listeners hear Piano Playhouse. Walter and Freeman work a fully sympathetic yet simple method. They do not score their arrangements but sketch roughly at the keyboard a general pattern, later filling in chord progressions, arpeggios and various trimmings.

Connecticut-born Freeman began music study at 8, took advanced work with Harold Bauer, has appeared as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, also with Kostelanetz, Faith and Whiteman. Stan Freeman is breezy in his improvisations, fluent in variation, rhapsodic only if need be. His decorative bits are parts of the whole, not mere extraneous runs flashing arpeggios. Best Columbia samples: "What Is This Thing Called Love?" and "I'll Take Romance."

Cy Walter started the piano at 5, tried cello, then went back to piano. After he graduated from the University of Minnesota, he acquired some dance band experience; followed a series of better nightclub appearances in New York, radio and TV. His Columbia set of continuous medleys shows a light and perceptive touch; interpretations rise to a natural climax through nuances of expression and harmony. Note especially his "You

\*About the only treatment that concert jazz got for a long time after Paul Whiteman released it from the dance halls was rhapsodic. An exception was Alec Templeton whose wry satires of the classics still are crowd-getting.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



PETERSON: More than a boogie beat.



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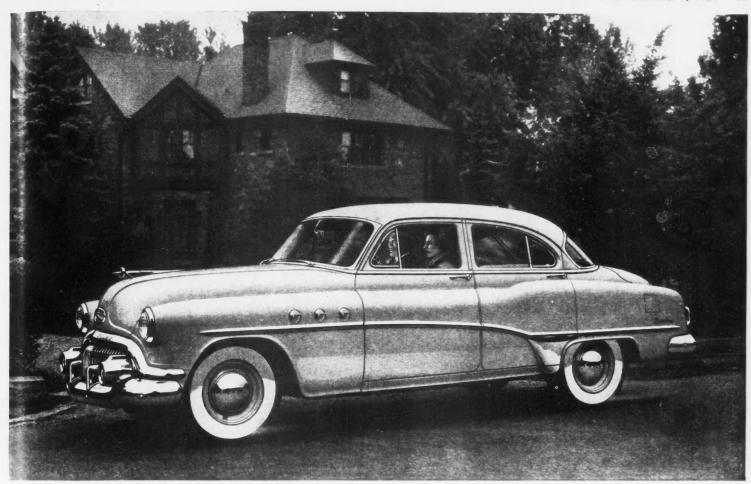
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# NEW TREND IN PIANO JAZZ

Were Never Away" from "Allegro" and "So in Love" from "Kiss Me Kate."

Eddie Heywood, whose "Pretty Girl" is a sample of his light uptempo settings, has a background of the movie house orchestra where his father worked. In 1947 overwork brought on paralysis of his fingers. He painfully recovered his technique. He moves boldly away from the tune

in his numbers but the melodic implication is always there.

Teddy Wilson has a tremendous feeling for beat, like the great Art Tatum. His early days with Benny Goodman have paid off rhythmically. Now he changes his musical styles, echoes Tatum, Hines or Waller at will. Like many others, Erroll Garner, a 28-year-old improvisor, has two basic styles: (1) a wandering, "waterfall music"; (2) a

sprightly rhythmic version.

Walter Gross, an A-1 cocktail pianist, has a high shine for melody (for example, "The Way You Look Tonight"). Most of his fancies come in the introductions or conclusions.

Jess Stacy, now 47, played on Mississippi river steamboats as a kid, later worked for Goodman and Bob Crosby. He has a facile handling of jump beats and strong rhythmic accents. Buddy Weed, a frequent visitor to Piano Playhouse, is noted for his technique, economy of em-

bellishment and over-all smoothness with his trio. Joe Bushkin, in the Piano Moods series, also appears on the Piano Playhouse record with Walter and Freeman. He is a lightfingered expert on Gershwin, Berlin and Rodgers.

Art Tatum, blind Negro pianist for many years suffered public in difference. But constant appearances all over the U.S. and Canadahave corrected that. He plays a swift, intricate, gently modulated piano, always with gaiety and spirit. His patterns are almost classical studies for others who want seriously to consider concert jazz. He is probably the greatest artist performing the modern idiom, although for my taste I put Walter or Freeman at the top. Best in Tatum's Capital group "I Cover the Waterfront" and "Dancing in the Dark". Best in his Decca group, "Cocktails for Two."

THE BLIND ENGLISH PIANIST, George Shearing, was sidetracked from a concert career by hearing Tatum-Wilson-Waller records. He has a slow approach in establishing melody, his variations, while exciting in tempo, are more repetitive than the others we have mentioned. However, Shearing won Britain's Melody Popularity Poll for seven years in succession, was a regular BBC artist before coming to America, now is popular all over this continent.

A half-brother in this colorful family is Robert Maxwell, a stylish night-club harpist. In "Harpist's Holiday", he shows a deft and tasteful handling of the stately instrument, in classics and popular, "Claire de Lune" and "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes". He is less flashy than Harpo Marx, adds warmth to his well-founded virtuosity.

Whatever we may think of the hotel and cocktail lounge as a social phenomenon of this generation, the radio and records have given a raison d'être for better piano jazz.

Records mentioned in this article:

Columbia — Piano Moods Series (all long playing): Stan Freeman. Cy Walter, Dardanelle, Eddie Heywood, José Melis, Teddy Wilson, Erroll Garner, Walter Gross, Jess Stacy, Buddy Weed. "Harpist's Holiday"—Robert Maxwell.

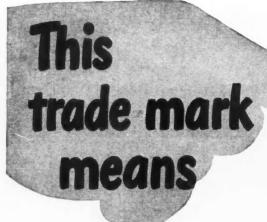
MGM — Maggy Fisher's "Piano Playhouse" (lp).

Capitol - Art Tatum piano solos

Decca — Art Tatum Solos (lp) Frankie Carle Piano Magic (lp) "All the Things You Are"—Carme Cavallaro (lp).

London — George Shearing Trie Mercury—Oscar Peterson album. Victor—Oscar Peterson titles.





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# PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

THE VARSITY, undergraduate newspaper of the University of Toronto, started the excitement. It complained there wasn't enough "hell-raising" on the campus. The next day the Bracken Trophy was missing from Varsity's office. Now the Bracken Trophy is awarded annually to the university publishing the best editorials. Naturally The Varsity staff was worried. But the trophy turned up at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. It arrived by prepaid express with an accompanying letter which said The Varsity had used so many U of M editorials the trophy should be theirs. The Varsity went along with the gag. Solemnly the next day its front page carried the banner of The Manitoban and featured only U of M news.

But *The Varsity* scored another hit. Along with the fun, it managed to do a little plugging for the need of a Students' Union, its present crusading project. Said *The Varsity*: "Since this is the University of Manitoba we have a Student Union Building."

- A former hockey star is the new Mayor of Brandon, Man. He's 45year-old JIMMY CREIGHTON.
- And in the football limelight is TIP LOGAN, outside wing for Hamilton Tiger-Cats. He wound up the 12-game schedule as top individual scorer among the Big Four, nosing out by a one-point margin the place U.S. imports have held since 1947.
- The Winnipeg Rotary Club celebrated its 41st anniversary with a huge cake which was cut by A. J. RICHARDSON and C. J. CAMPBELL. They are the oldest Rotarian members outside the U.S. Reason? Easy: Winnipeg was the first club organized outside the U.S.—back in 1910 and they joined the next year.
- And the Port Hope, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Foresters of London, Ont., celebrated their 75th anniversary. Supreme Chief Ranger is Louis E. Probst.



CEYLON JOB: George M. Nixon, Montreal, is now Ceylon's Adviser on installation and maintenance of equipment, to help improve food preservation and marketing.

- This year the Nova Scotia Drama League announced its second annual Playwriting Competition. Submitted were 25 plays. Winner of the 550 first prize was Donald Wetmore, Adult Education Division, Department of Education, Halifax. Wetmore is well known throughout the Maritimes for his summer school of the theatre.
- A new Zealand magazine published "From a Hazel Bough" by Professor Earle Birney of University of BC. It was submitted to the Poetry Awards Foundation of Occidental College in Los Angeles. Presto! It won a \$200 award for the best English poem of 1951.
- An organ studentship at King's College, Cambridge, England, has been won by HUGH J. MCLEAN of Vancouver. The 21-year-old musician was appointed organist to Canadian Memorial Chapel, Vancouver, at 17; remained there two years and was then awarded a scholarship at the Royal College of Music, England.
- Winner of a \$1,200 Quebec Province bursary is Dr. David Schecter of Montreal. A McGill graduate, Dr. Schecter is on the staff of Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, NY.
- Recent appointment to Newfoundland's Mental Health Division, is that of Dr. C. A. ROBERTS of St. John's. Previously he was Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases and of the General Hospital, St. John's.
- Ottawa was host to two high sounding conventions. It was the joint session of the first annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada and the 88th annual of the Entomological Society of Ontario. Chairmen were W. A. Ross, head of Fruit Insect Investigation, and W. N. KELNAN. Chief of Plant Protection Division, both of the Federal Department of Agriculture.
- CBC recently announced that Torontonian Charles Jennings has been appointed Assistant Director General of Programs and that Manitoba-born IRA DILWORTH, now in Montreal, is new Director of Program Production.
- Times Square, a horse owned by Canadian Vernon G. Cardy, not only has a cocktail lounge named after him (in Toronto's King Edward hotel) but he also won the hunter division at the recent national lorse show in New York.
- Last month in our Distaff column we mentioned BC's VIOLA CRUEL. She won a place in the NY Metropolitan ballet and she was from the mainus, BC. Then recently we picked up another Chemainus item. Chemainus-born Rear-Admiral E. R. MAINGUY, OBE, has taken over as Canada's Naval Chief of Staff. He succeeds Vice-Admiral H. T. W. GRANT, who has retired. New Chief has seen action in both world wars. He was Chairman of the Navy Commission Report of two years ago



-Bob Howard

PIERRE DAGENAIS: Montreal's bright—but controversial—theatre personality.

### THEATRE: PIERRE DAGENAIS

# HE WENT TO JAIL FOR DRAMA

by Margaret Ness

TWO LOVES has Pierre Dagenais. The stage is his mistress—capricious, running him into debt (\$17,000 in five years) and always alluring. Radio is his wife—steady, a bread winner and yet not quite loved.

At a recent radio party someone asked Pierre Dagenais if he acted on the radio. "Only for money," he replied candidly. Yet his five-a-week nightly show over Montreal's CKAC and other Quebec stations has kept his sponsors, National Breweries, happy for three years; and won a 1951 plaque from Radio-Television magazine as the second most popular serial in Quebec.

The show is called "Faubourg à M'lasse" and Dagenais writes, directs and acts the part of the shoemaker father, Jerome Belair. What's it about? He shrugs Gallic shoulders and says, "about a poor district in Montreal's East end."

The English translation was too much for him. But program information reveals that the title means "Molasses Suburb." Molasses characterized the life of these people when molasses and potatoes were the cheapest and most substantial food they could buy. Besides Père Belair, there are his wife, two married daughters an unmarried son and a school boy

THA Dagenais has a little difficulty with the English language is not surprising. He couldn't speak a word of English until about five years ago. He was brought up in church schools, didn't study English. Then the Shake-peare Society in Montreal asked him to direct "King Lear".

to direct "King Lear."
"I said, yes," he explains. "So I had to start learning English." The first two months of rehearsals were mostly hand waving affairs. But rehearsals

lasted six months and Pierre emerged speaking English with a charming accept

Since then he has directed a play in English for Montreal Repertory Theatre and played Marchbanks in "Candida" at Brae Manor summer theatre in Knowlton, Que. He must have made a delightful poet. He's slim, dark, "but don't forget the grey that is coming now quickly," Dagenais insisted. And he has dark, eloquent eyes and just a wisp of a moustache.

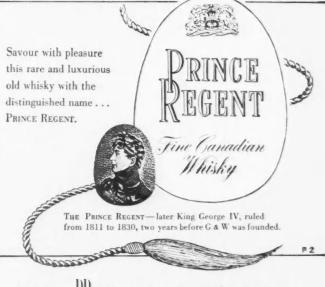
HE'S BEEN interested in acting since he was eight years old and played in "Hansel and Gretel." After he finished school, he went to the University of Montreal for some private schooling. "But I was fired," he says sadly. "I spent my time at the radio stations and didn't study."

Ever since it's been a tug-of-war between the legitimate stage and radio In 1942 Pierre Dagenais organized ar acting group called *L'Equipe*. They did four or five shows a year—with success. Then in 1947 came Pierre's own play, "Le Temps de Vivre". with an almost Hollywood première, including limousines, ermine coats, photographers, a reception. But says Dagenais brightly, "it was a great flop." Actually, it seems to have been too experimental.

Nothing daunted, he produced another of his own plays the following summer, "Le Diable s'en Mêle." As producer, as well as writer, he did himself proud. This was an open-air presentation, so he built a 60 ft. x 40 ft. stage, brought in lighting equipment and planned on a month's run.

People evidently remembered his first play and stayed away. The play was "a success artistically but my greatest flop." It folded in 12 days. M. Dagenais lost \$6,700.

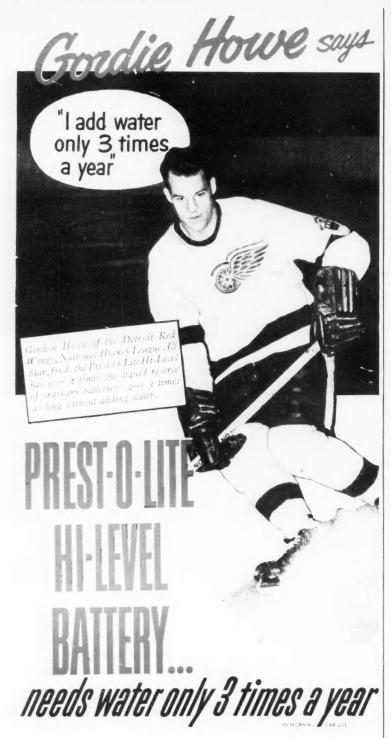




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By this time his debts amounted to \$17,000. It would have discouraged a lesser person. Not Dagenais. "This first of January I shall be out of debt," he says cheerfully. I gather radio is the life-saver. Then what will he do?

The obvious thing for Dagenais. He's going into production again—and for himself. No group, no others. Just Dagenais. There's nothing small about his plans either. He'd like to rent His Majesty's Theatre or The Gaiety, the two largest theatres in Montreal. And he already is writing a new play, with a Spring première in mind. Dagenais just doesn't seem to care if he makes money or not—as long as he can produce plays, his own and others.

He produced the first North American presentation of Sartre's "No Exit."
"It was a brilliant production," says Herbert Whittaker, Toronto's Globe and Mail drama critic. Later Sartre himself came to Montreal on a lecture tour and Dagenais took his cast down and did a private performance for the playwright. Sartre approved. This Spring he's slated to direct a Sartre play for the new Jupiter Theatre of Toronto.

In spite of all this theatrical background, Dagenais is conservative. He dresses quietly. He is quiet spoken and only loses his temper occasionally—in the pressure of rehearsals. He has strong convictions and a great deal of idealism. His one hobby is music, especially that of Mozart. But he insists he isn't a good pianist. He likes just to play for himself.

"And I was in prison," Dagenais says with a gamin grin. He owed the Government \$700 in taxes after his first play venture. "I tried to make an arrangement with the Government," says Pierre "but I went to Bordeaux jail." The sentence was for three months but his lawyer got him out in three days. "I had to pay the whole amount." he says sadly.

Quel homme!

# Their Own Home

BRITISH COLUMBIA theatre seems to be flourishing. One of the most promising and energetic groups is the White Rock Players' Club. They hold forth about 30 miles south of Vancouver in the resort town of White Rock, population some 6,000.

Last summer they celebrated their first anniversary in their own theatre. True, it was a converted furniture store. But then, just a few months

before they took the plunge that has stymied many a larger and more prosperous group, they didn't expect to have any place at all to play. The School Board had barred the school auditorium to any but school groups. The only other hall, where they had been playing, was sold.

But the Players found the vacated furniture store. And, most wonderful of all, there was a tiny stage flanked by miniature dressing rooms. It had been at one time, as Director Franklin Johnson explains, "a dine-and-

dance joint."

They play only every two months—which means that two months' rent (\$100) has to be checked against each production. Then, too, the seating capacity is a low 150—as against the 300 in the old hall. Since they insist on playing the better type of plays, the royalty comes high for a run of, at first five, now eight nights. Naturally none of the players is paid.

ONCE LAUNCHED they gathered steam and produced six major productions before Spring. Not content, they took a summer season in their stridewith their first-anniversary production, "The Man Who Came to Dinner", doing the honors for ten nights. This was followed by "Blithe Spirit" for the usual five-night run. But people were turned away. So now the runs are upped to eight nights. The 1951-52 season calls for eight fulllength plays plus an entry in Vancouver's one-act Festival (last year they won two awards: their "Outward Bound" was judged best drama entered and Johnson won the best actor award) plus a possible entry in the Dominion Drama Festival.

Director Franklin Johnson was born in Powell River, BC; raised in the U.S. He started show business as a singer—for a time in a Seattle. Wash., nightclub, then later in Vancouver with service clubs during the war and Theatre Under the Stars.

He'd never directed until he was transferred by his company, BC Electric, to White Rock and was asked to play in "Twin Beds." He "blew up at the director for not directing, and has been directing ever since," he relates.

The group is lucky to have another "veteran" player in Felicie Mitchell who started her career on the London stage and appeared in early films in Germany.



CONVERTED STORE: This BC group turned store into theatre of their own.

# SATURDAY NIGHT

DECEMBER 8, 1951

# Christmas Book Supplement

# 1951: CANADA JOINS THE HUMAN RACE

by B. K. Sandwell

HE year now ending did not produce any outstanding new figure in Canadian literature: the works which make it notable were nearly all executed by writers who had already made some impact on the critical consciousness of Canadians. Two of the most important novels were first lovels indeed, but by men who had chieved distinction in verse and drama respectively several years earlier-A. M. Klein and Robertson Davies. The one entirely new figure in the novelist list was John Cornish, author of "The Provincials", which is a deadedly light piece of work but highly musing, and almost certainly a precursor of much more important things o come.

Nor did the poetry field produce, I think, any single figure of such achievement and promise as George Whalley and Roy Daniells of other recent crops. Humor (unless we include "The Provincials") was definitely weak, not only in new names but also in the output of the bearers of old ones. Biography practically does not exist in Canada, and the year produced no first-class work of his-Belles Lettres gave us the last item of the too short life-work of E. K. Brown, and little more. Altogether it does not sound like a very notable year.

And yet it leaves me with a feeling of considerable satisfaction. For the small group of really good books that Canada has turned out during the year is much better than its predecessors in two respects—style and sophistication. And these are the signs of literary maturity. Inspiration is an excellent thing, cleverness is an excellent thing, knowledge is an excellent thing; but none of these will produce a work of art without technical mastery of the tool of language, and the product of mastery of the tool of language is style.

Sopristication is less important, and is indeed a quality of the audience as much as of the writer; but Canadian authors are beginning to write as if they expected their readers to be men and women of the world, aware of what is going on in thinking circles far away from Canada and even from the United States. They are not imitat-



LUCILLE OILLE: ILLUSTRATION FROM "UP MEDONTE WAY"

ing foreign writers, but they are showing that they know that foreign writers (of more recent date than Dickens and Victor Hugo) exist and are producing interesting material. Canada is joining the human race.

When one was handing a Canadian book to an English or American reader a few years ago one used to say, in effect, "For a Canadian book, this is good." Then it got so that one could say "This is a good Canadian book." But this year, more I think than in any year past, one can hand to such a reader any one of half-adozen of the year's output and simply say "This is a good book", and after he has read it he will agree that it is

a good book, for any country.

We owe this largely to Mr. Callag-han and Mr. MacLennan, with their determination to make the Canadian novel a serious criticism of Canadian -or North American-life, and their realization that (despite Dreiser) this cannot be done without style. Some people do not like Mr. Callaghan's style, and either for that reason or because his criticism of life is not always very clear, or perhaps for both reasons, he is not appreciated quite as much as he should be in his own country. But whether you like it or not, the style in Callaghan is definitely the man, and is very carefully developed to do just what he wants it to do. It is not so easy to parody as it used to be, which probably indicates that he is using it better.

A NEW KIND of book is coming into the Canadian program, and the publishers seem to think that it fills a long-felt want. It is the "my psychological adventures" book, in which the author takes his own life apart with more or less frankness and depends for his interest on the quality of his reactions to the simple events of normal life. It can be done as fiction or as fact, and the difference is not great.

Barbara Villy Cormack's "Local Rag" is almost as much autobiography as fiction; and Billy Button's "I Married an Artist" is almost as much fiction as autobiography. Judith Robinson in "As We Came By" depends a little more on the events than on their impact on her consciousness: you do see the events as events, but all the same it is very much Miss Robinson's consciousness through which you see them, and from which they derive their interest. It is interesting to speculate on the reasons why these three books, the outstanding works of their class and among the good books of the year, were all written by women. Are Canadian men too shy for self-revelation, or are their personalities not sufficiently interesting to make the revelation worth while?

The verse output, if we exclude the little chapbooks which we have always with us, seems surprisingly small, and totally lacking in new names. Philip Child has moved back into poetry after a long sojourn with the CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

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# NEWS ALWAYS COMES FIRST

by R. A. Farquharson

THE STORY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES - by Meyer Berger-Musson-\$6.50

RAYMOND OF THE TIMES -- by Francis Brown -McLeod-\$6.75.

MARKING the first century of The New York Times two significant books have been published. One is the story of the paper itself; the other the biography of Henry Jarvis Raymond, its founder. Two books, both obvious candidates for Pulitzer prizes, and both by members of its own staff, is quite a record, even for The Times.

The greatness of The Times has been the greatness of its news columns. Its editorial page has always played a minor, though distinguished, role. The editors have sought to inform readers, not to excite them. Independence and objectivity of news columns is rendered more difficult, and sometimes almost impossible even on a highly responsible newspaper, when the publisher is intent on thundering on the editorial page.

The solid successful example of The Times, Louis Lyons of Harvard's Nieman foundation points out, "has done more to develop responsible journalism in America than all the critics and reformers who have attacked the still too prevalent irresponsibility of vast areas of the press." The same thing could be said about the press of Canada. The Times example is reflected in our best newspapers and there is no other paper so universally found in the editorial rooms of Canada.

Both Mever Berger's "The Story of the New York Times" and Francis Brown's "Raymond of The Times' should be read as significant books. It is important for intelligent readers to understand what goes into the making of a newspaper. Newspapers are easily influenced by public opinion and responsible readers could do a great deal for responsible journalism by making their feelings known.

ONE DIFFICULTY has been that newspapers which seriously attempt to background developments, background everything else but newspapers themselves and one of the most complicated products of modern life is turned over to the public without even an attempt at explaining how to read for best results. This is more serious in that the mass circulation press simplifies editing to the point that he who runs may read.

Books like the present two volumes and the articles published this year by The Christian Science Monitor on how to read a newspaper are the best way

the responsible press has yet developed to create a public understanding of good press practise.

It took The Times years to reach the objectivity of its present reporting but for most of the century it was ahead of its contemporaries in the comparative fairness of its news columns. Perhaps the reason for this was that even though political money made its founding possible, the founder was first of all a newsman who never ceased to be a reporter.

Henry Raymond was trained by the great eccentric, Horace Greeley and became Greeley's managing editor. On the record as revealed by Francis Brown, he was an abler editor, a better businessman, a shrewder politician than Greeley and yet Greeley's name is infinitely better known today than the founder of The Times.

PERHAPS the trouble with Raymond was his ability to see both sides of a question. His qualities of moderation are still inherent in the paper that has so often been called "The Gray Lady".
"His misfortune," one writer said, "was not only that he was a temperamental non-partisan in an age of bitter partisanship, but that he was a temperamental non-partisan incurably addicted to party politics."

The Raymond biography is more the story of political struggles (he managed Lincoln's last campaign) than it is a newspaper story. That is one of the reasons the two books complement each other so well. Mever Berger paints a quick bold picture of the early days leaving the details to the Francis Brown biography. In the same way Berger has been able to stick to the highlights in the career of Adolph Ochs who in the nineties rescued The Times from bankruptcy, started the policy of "all the news that's fit to print," and made the paper what it is today. Ochs' life was written several years ago, as was also the life of Carr Van Anda, great managing editor of The Times.

The Times in its long life has sometimes been inclined to dullness but there are indications of livelier reporting under the able regime of modest Arthur Hays Sulzberger who in his turn will rate a good biography. It is significant that the assignment of writing the story of the paper was given to Meyer Berger, the liveliest reporter on the staff. Newspaper men will be happy that Berger, and not a professional historian, did the job.

# The New York Times.



RUSSIA INVADES GERMANY; GERMANY INVADES FRANCE, BUT DOES NOT DECLARE WAR; ENGLAND'S DECISION TODAY: BELGIUM MENACED, LUXEMBURG AND SWITZERLAND INVADED: GERMAN MARKSMEN SHOOT DOWN A FRENCH AEROPLANE

The New Hork Times. The MANNER of to that



ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS: NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER: OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

The New Hork Times.



GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND: CITIES BOMBED, PORT BLOCKADED: DANZIG IS ACCEPTED INTO REICH

The New York Times. Lines.



THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED! SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL; V-E WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY: OUR TROOPS ON OKINAWA GAIN

From "100 Years of Famous Pages from The New York Times." (Musson, \$1.35) A NEWSPAPER BEGINS AND ENDS TWO WORLD WARS

# THE DEPENDENCE OF LOVE

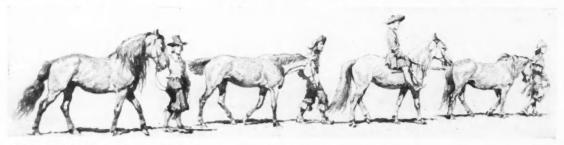
by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE LETTERS OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD to John Middleton Murry, edited by John Mid-dleton Murry — Longmans, Green—\$10.00

THESE letters make strange and painful and deeply fascinating reading. It is true that Katherine Mansfield is by now something of a legend and that even the very private papers of a legendary figure belong by general consent in the public domain. But these letters, almost 30 years after the author's death, are so intense and immediate, so burningly alive, that the reader is troubled over and over again by a sense of intruding into a life he was never meant to enter

Katherine Mansfield and John Mid dleton Murry met and fell in love in 1912. The letters began then, and continued through their lengthening separations till her death in 1922. From first to last they reveal her as a woman whose indomitable tenderness and gaiety of spirit overrode almost constantly her fearfulness, loneliness and despair. Frequently they are written in the "little language" of lovers ("Don't you think it queer how we have to talk 'little language' to make one word clothe, feed and start in life one small thought?") But however childishly gay or despairing and spent, they are all distinguished by that exact anatomizing of melancholy and eestasy that has made the work of her imitators ever since sound like sedulous exercises in sensitivity.

From first to last, too, they are love letters, utterly generous, extravagantly demanding. What Katherine Mansfield craved unceasingly was constant identification with the spirit of the beloved-a bewildering demand, as she ruefully recognized, to make on any human being. The letters however leave one wondering if the failure need have been quite so complete. She was as utterly dependent-dependent for her very life on love and communication as on lood and warmth. Then why was she left so long to consume her own spirit in society she hated? There were of



FROM "HOOF PRINTS OVER AMERICA", the illustrated story of the light horse in America by W. Smithson Broadhead, which is one of the most beautifully-produced books of the current season, (Saunders, \$6,75)

33

course explanations — War, money, the pressure of necessity. John Middleton Murry sets them all forth in the notes that link the letter series — and the explanations, while valid, have a subtle and alienating note of self-justification. The notes, as much as the publications of the letters themselves, leave Editor Murry open to the one charge she dreaded most against him . . . "You cannot resist this awful insidious temptation to show your wounds."

The Mansfield letters have a place in literature. But it might have been better to reserve it until there was no question of exploiting them for gain.

# No Thumpers Here

by Bernard Keble

IN SUCH AN AGE: Younger Voices in the Canadian Church—edited by W. C. Lockhart —McClelland & Stewart—\$3.00.

THESE are not only younger voices—of the Canadian Protestant Church—but also, for the most part, decidedly modern voices using quite contemporary language. There are 24 altogether. Eight are United, 8 Church of England, 3 Baptist, 3 Presbyterian. 1 a professor in a Union College, and 1 pastor of a church designated only as "Zion"; but none of them lay any stress on their "denomination." Geographically there is a rather alarming preponderance of Torontonians, 8 in all, with 2 Winnipeg and 2 Ottawa and the rest scattering.

The editor, who is chairman of the Board of Colleges of the United Church, contributes a valuable essay on the task and problems of the pulpit in this mid-century age. "It is not without significance," he notes, "that in spite of our differences we can speak together for Christ and his Church."

The leading place goes, and not many will criticize the choice, to the Rev. E. M. Howse, formerly of Winnipeg, now of Toronto. His sermon is a powerful refutation of the current error that belief does not matter, that action alone matters. "False belief comes before false action, and

or may lead to any number of false actions." The Rev. W. R. Coleman of Bishop's University deals with the equally current and dangerous error that regards prayer as a method of working magic, an error that leads either to contemptuous dismissal of prayer or its use for base (and impossible) ends.

The Rev. James Smart (Toronto) quite rightly lays on the literal approach to the Bible "a heavy responsibility for destroying its authority," and says it would have helped greath "if the Church had long ago made clear to people something which the Bible itself makes very clear: that not everything between the two covervies equally the Word of God." In at excellent sermon on economic pictice the Rev. E. J. Bailey (Edmontro) points out that one part of religion is "a right attitude to work."

There is astonishingly little of what used to be called "eloquence" in the whole volume, and we doubt if the pulpit Bible was thumped twice during the whole 24 sermons.

fi



THE MAKING OF AN ATLAS: Every place-name is hand-lettered.

# WORLD AROUND THE CORNER

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE CANADIAN OXFORD ATLAS—Oxford—\$7.50.

THE FATE of the human race, and of every individual member of it-us and our children and our grandchildren-will be determined by two sorts of facts. One sort is the spiritual facts, concerning which there is no Atlas. The other is the physical facts about this terrestrial sphere and the relationships to it of men and nations. These facts constitute the body of knowledge which we call Geography, in all its many subdivisions, and the most condensed, vivid and accessible source of information on matters which fall within that body of knowledge is a good Atlas.

It is a shocking thing how easily we are surprised and grieved at the price of books and how readily we accept the price of most other things. The newest first-class Atlas, which is the Canadian Oxford Atlas (Oxford University Press) and is just coming from the printers, costs \$7.50. It will be a reliable work of reference for



COLONEL J. D. CAMPBELL



BRIGADIER SIR CLINTON LEWIS

many years, and it is a very large book and magnificently produced in all utilitarian respects, though with little wastage on superfluous ornament; the cover, for example, is severely plain. Its use of color layering to indicate differences of climatic, geological and orographical conditions is brilliant, and obviously very expensive. The Canadian edition is considerably larger than the British. probably owing to paper restrictions in the latter country. It contains a gazetteer of 50,000 place-names with their map location clearly indicated: Bouladuff, we note, is in Tipperary. Republic of Ireland, map 31, square F 14, and sure enough that is where it

Now \$7.50 is less than the price of two good seats for a quite ordinary theatrical performance, and less than the price, with tip, of a good steak dinner with one cocktail each for two people. Yet we cheerily blow in both of these forms of physical and mental nutrition in a single evening, and think nothing of it, partly because we can see large numbers of our more prosperous fellow-citizens doing the same thing and therefore feel assured that it must be all right. Buying books is a more private matter, and using them after we have bought them is more private still. A \$500 television set brings you great prestige and an antenna on top of your house; \$500 of books brings you just no glory at all.

NEVERTHELESS, if we are to deal intelligently with the problems which contain the fate of the human race and our own children and grandchildren, this reviewer feels that the Oxford Atlas is a butter investment than the dinners, the show and even the television set. For this Atlas is a picture, in enormous and accurate detail, of the world in which we live, and we now live in the whole of that world, not merely in our own country or province or even on our own continent, in the sense that everything of consequence done anywhere in that world speedily affects us wherever we happen to be.

Eighteen months ago not one in ten Canadians could have told where Korea was or what sort of people lived in it. Forty years ago most Canadians when they heard mention of Bohemia thought first of the Latin Quarter of Paris. Four hundred years ago some very good explorers thought that an Indian village just west of Montreal was in China, and the mistake did them no particular harm. Today all these places are just around the corner. We may be fighting or may have to fight soon either against or alongside of their people. We have to know not only where they are but what they are like and how they live.

Take for example Population. On the world map there are four groups of black areas, indicating high density: the eastern States of USA, the industrial area of Western Europe, North-east India, and China-Japan. But the two latter live off their own areas, the two former live off the resources of half the world.

THE EDITOR of this Atlas is Brigadier Sir Clinton Lewis, formerly Surveyor General of India, and during the war the top man of the Allied Ordnance Survey map factory. His assistant is his friend, with very similar experience, Col. J. D. Campbell, expert on topographical layout. They have done an amazing job. It is natural to look for errors in a first edition of a work which contains probably several million chances of error, and we have spotted a few mis-spellings of place names in the northern half of North America which will no doubt he corrected in the next printing.

Unfamiliarity with the French for "elk" has led to L'Original for L'Original in both map and index; Iphigenia Bay in Alaska is right in one map and the index but Inphagenia in the larger-scale map A 4: French accents usually preserved with scrupulous care, have dropped out of Bécancour and Témiscouata, and Mont Tremblant has developed an extra "e"; and the village of Lac des Commissioners' Lake in the Lake St. John district has become Lac des Commissioners, which will not do.

#### Fiction



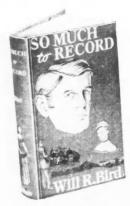
# THE SPOILS OF TIME

By Sir Philip Gibbs. "His latest novel . . . reveals him at the height of his powers . . . equally skilful in the presentation of comedy. romance, and tragedy." — S. Morgan-Powell in The Montreal Star. \$3.25



### TANYA

By Kristine Benson Kristofferson. An exciting and controversial novel whose underlying theme is racial tolerance, \$3.50



## SO MUCH TO RECORD

By Will R. Bird. A "Down East" novel of the days when steam ships were replacing the graceful sailing vessels: \$3.50.

At Your Bookseller's

THE RYERSON PRESS

# VALOROUS BREED OF MEN

by Franklin Davey McDowell

THE LAST ENGLISHMAN—by Hebe Weenolsen—Doubleday—\$3.75.

ONE OF THREE outstanding historical romances published within the last four years, this novel of the Norman conquest of England should make the "best-seller" list. Based on the almost legendary deeds of Hereward, its dual theme of unwilling love and Anglo-Saxon passion for freedom has all the ingredients to hold interest.

Miss Weenolsen depicts a Hereward not alone the supreme warrior but a man fighting a losing battle within himself. A fugitive from Norman reprisal in his own Fen Country, he meets the Norman maiden, the Lady Althya de St. Denys, herself fleeing from a forced marriage to Sir Guy de Lussac, an unprincipled knight who holds Hereward's forfeited manor. An unwanted entanglement snares the Saxon's embittered heart and this twisted thread of conflicting emotions provides a delicate love story-that will charm the reader.

Miss Weenolsen has adhered to the historic custom, thought and atmosphere, and her romance has that unity that marks all works of true dramatic intensity. Her Hereward is drawn as folk tales have made him, a realistic fighter with the touch of an idealist. There is nothing of the trappings and pageantry of the later Middle Ages; even castles are dreary stone strongholds, lorded over by grim, defiant men of war.

A daughter of the Fens, she writes feelingly of her homeland. We can smell the fog roll over the swamp lands, glimpse Hereward and the Lady Althya enshrouded in its misty curain while Sir Guy raves curses in his fear of the trackless waste. We journey to the Tower of London with this vicious Norman knight and listen to him try and bargain with William for the Lady Althya. But the King is the supreme realist. He kept a room filled with silver to buy off the Viking hordes when their dragon-ships came to help Hereward.

He did and ruined the dream of a Saxon kingdom in the North of Eng-



JACKET: "THE LAST ENGLISHMAN"



HEBE WEENOLSEN

—Ph

land. William does not want a dead Hereward; he wants a live supporter wedded to the maiden that covets him. Nor is the Lady Althya secretive of her choice; only the man of her choice remains mute. It is not until she is captured by Sir Guy that Hereward's great love bursts its bonds. He and his men pursue her to the altar and there he offers his life for her freedom. Sir Guy accepts; but he underestimates Hereward's greater cunning.

If this has meant divulging a part of the love interest, it is to show that Miss Weenolsen's decade of research has provided an unusual story background. We feel the grip of the Old Gods on the Saxon mind, the part that folklore played in their lives and we meet Norman knights that so esteem the Code of Chivalry they prefer death to dishonor.

Hereward's "derring do" was a popular theme of gleemen for countless years; but little is actually known of the man. He and "his gang" are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles with abhorrence for burning Peterborough Minster, in 1070; inference indicates that he fought William and his Normans on the Isle of Ely a year later; and the Domesday Book, a survey of lands and chattels. made 15 years later, shows a Hereward holding a manor in the Fen Country. The assumption is that he was not the son of an earl and that he died peaceably at home.

We do know, however, that he was never called "The Wake" in life. Hereward is an old English compound meaning "Unsleeping as the Sea" or "The Wakeful One." It remained for gleemen of a later day, when the ancient English tongue was forgotten, to invent "The Wake." Charles Kingsley popularized it 85 years ago in his romance of "Hereward the Wake." Miss Weenolsen's novel is entirely different in story and action and is more subtle and readable. It is unreservedly recommended to everyone.

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# THE HARD WAY TO FREEDOM

by John Yocom

TIME AND THE WIND—by Erico Verissimo— Macmillan—\$5.95.

CANADIANS, who developed nationhood with a mere rebellion or so, and Americans, with one revolution and a civil war, will pop their eyes when they read how Brazil came of age. Rebellions, revolutions and war were almost year-in year-out occurrences. Besides the sweep of 150 years of Brazil's history, this novel tells how one family, the Terra-Cambaras, came down through the trials of peace and war. It could be 1951's most satisfying historical novel.

There are a number of parallels with "Gone With The Wind"; at least three characters of the Scarlett O'Hara type and a dashing, wenching, duelling senor like Rhett Butler; and there are parallels in episodes. But it is no copy of GWTW: "Time and the Wind" covers more historical ground; probes deeper both in individual and collective psychology. While the 1895 revolution is the peg, the story is told by flashbacks through generations to bring the action up to the Cambara's stronghold mansion under attack at Santa Fé.

The Terra-Cambara family had been a remarkable one. An early member was Ana. Her brothers murdered her lover. She survived bandit attacks and successive rapings, to raise her son and establish the family Bibiana Terra, Ana's granddaughter, was a meek lass but she fell in love with Rodrigo (the Rhett Butler), whose gambling and erotic prowess with other women worried her then but which, in memory, gave her chuckles in old age. Luzia, beautiful, sadistic and necrophilic, was an aristocrat who bowed to a determined Bibiana. When Luzia's family ruined Bibiana's, the latter revenged itself by marrying a grandson to Luzia and moving bag and baggage into the Sobrado, the mansion in Santa Fé.

The family twists and squirms its way to its destiny with the Brazilian author reporting the intimate relations of the Terra-Cambaras with the



ERICO VERISSIMO

common people, peasants, slaves, Negroes, immigrants, padres. Hot blooded Portuguese are contrasted with cool, remote German settlers. Through the mind and talk of people like the German Dr. Winter come foreshadowings of democracy and political freedom.

One of the striking highlights is the role of the Gatholic padres. While traditionally kind, sympathetic and spiritual, not always was their thinking in line with up-to-date Papal teaching and often they too, like the Terra-Cambaras, were choked by the heady fumes of democracy. Brazilians certainly got their freedom the hard way.

# Sea Harvest

by Rodney Stone

THE QUEST OF THE SCHOONER ARGUS—by Alan Villiers—Saunders—\$5.00.

BEFORE Columbus discovered America the hardy fishermen of Portugal and the Azores were sailing to the Newfoundland banks for cod. Six centuries later they still fish, not only the Grand Banks but also the Greenland grounds in Davis Strait, northward as far as Disko above the Arctic circle.

This is the story of the 1950 fleet of more than 32 sailing ships which made the annual voyage. The author, windjammer sailor and Master, chronicler of the saga of the last whitewinged ships of the sea, had only to hear of this fleet to be interested. At the invitation of the Portuguese Ambassador to the U.S., he sailed with them.

The Arctic dorvmen who are the real heroes of this book lead a hard life. Off in their little one-man sailing dories shortly after 4 a.m., ranging miles from their ship they shoot and haul a 600-hook long line till evening if the weather permits and then they clean and sa't down the fish. Good fishing brings more hazard, for a full dory leaves them little more than a bare inch or two of free board, vet day after day for months on end they ride the icy, northern seas, their frail craft surviving only by their skilful and fearless seamanship. Some men, moreover, are in their fifties.

Those interested in Canada's Atlantic fishing grounds will find this story, with its glimpses of our own black-hulled schooners and their methods, seen through other eyes, of surpassing interest. The four-masted schooner *Argus*, though she was also descent from the caravels, luggers and schooners of this hard trade.

Author Villiers has made his first book, since his d'stinguished service as a Commander in the Royal Navy, a fascinating one. Superbly illustrated by his own photographs, with appendices of Argus voyages, the Portuguese Grand Banks fleet and detailed economic notes on the returns from the fisheries, this is not only a standard work of reference but a classic of its kind.



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# CLARITY OF THE ABSTRUSE

By John L. Watson

THE END OF THE AFFAIR — by Graham Greene—British Book Service—\$2.50.

WHAT is it like to lose the serenity of unbelief, to acquire the responsibilities of faith and the obligation to suffer "the pain of God"? According to Graham Greene - himself a convert to the Catholic Church-it can be an agonizing experience; in some cases, he seems to say, it is not at all a peaceful surrender but a humiliating defeat.

Such is the case of Maurice Bendrix, the hero of Greene's latest novel. A celebrated writer, Bendrix has a triumphantly successful love affair with the wife of a senior civil servant but even in the midst of his triumph he is tortured by the knowledge that one day the affair will have to end. His mistress, sensing his unhappiness, resolves to break off the liaison for his sake. When Bendrix is knocked out by a flying-bomb explosion, Sarah, thinking him dead, vows to God that if He will restore her lover to life she will give him up. Shortly afterwards, torn between her spiritual longing for God's love and her physical desire for Bendrix' embraces and having lost the will to struggle, she succumbs to an attack of pneumonia.

Bendrix, the unbeliever, schools himself to hate her memory; when, however, he learns the true facts (by reading her diary, abstracted from her bedroom by a private inquiry agent at his behest), he transfers his hatred from Sarah to Sarah's God, the real cause of his misfortunes. But slowly the realization is forced on him that one cannot hate God without believing in God, and that hate itself is only a perverted form of love. And so in the end he must face the horror of believing in what he passionately wants to reject and loving what he desires to hate.

If Mr. Greene's ideas are abstruse, his writing is not. One of the best "blood-and-thunder" men in the business ("A Gun for Sale", "The Third Man") he writes with meticulous precision and crystal clarity. He makes do with a handful of characters but he has the remarkable faculty of making each of them an unforgettable personality without ever describing a single detail of their physical appearance. "The End of the Affair", for all its seriousness of theme, reads like a first-class thriller and its impact is tremendous.



WHAT'S THE WORLD COMING TO?"



# A Realist View

by J. L. Charlesworth

WHAT'S THE WORLD COMING TO? - by A. M. Low-Longmans, Green-\$3.75.

THE AUTHOR of this stimulating essay on the future of the world is one of Britain's leading physicists and an inventor of major importance His speculations on what may hap pen in the next fifty or a hundred years, as a result of the interactions between man and his inventions. have an air of authority, since none of the new gadgets, weapons and means of transportation he describes is theoretically impossible, and some of them may be just around the cor ner with Canadian television.

The book is discursive, because so many new developments are taking place in so many different fields of science, but Professor Low has constantly kept in mind the idea that our inventions are bound to change society in many ways, and that it is the duty of the ordinary citizen as well as of the scientist to anticipate the changes so that society and civilization may survive their impact For example, he points out in his chapter on health that present indications show that by about AD 2000 half the nation (Britain) will be engaged in providing medical services for the other half.

The Professor is not much inpressed either by those who argue that another Great War is inevitable. or those who argue that it is impossible, because it would mean the end of civilization. He seems to think that war is quite possible, but that in spite of atomic weapons and other lethal inventions, an interesting and progressive civilization will remain for the survivors.

Voyages to the moon may become a commonplace in the not too distant future. Another attractive posbility is the establishment of space platforms between the earth and the moon, held in space by the balance of gravitational forces.

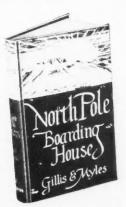
The serious implications of the Professor's forecasts are lightened by his airy style and some amusing line drawings by Henry Hewitt. Neverthe less, the book provides as many shud ders for the sensitive reader as any work of Aldous Huxley or George Orwell.

# Biography



# I MARRIED AN ARTIST

By Billy Button. This entertaining account of married life is proving one of the season's best sellers. \$3.75.



# NORTH POLE BOARDING HOUSE

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# NORTH THROUGH CITY EYES

by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

NORTH POLE BOARDING HOUS?—as told by Elsie Gillis to Eugenie Myles — Ryerson — \$3.95.

ARM CHAIR pioneers concerned over a possible shortage of frontier material for writers may sit back and relax. Elsie Gillis has opened a whole new vista of potential books on the Arctic.

"North Pole Boarding House" is a young Canadian woman's report of a year spent at Arctic Bay, midway between the north and north magnetic poles and farthest north station to which a white woman is permitted to go. In September 1945 Mrs. Gillis accompanied her Dominion Meteorological Service husband John to the Arctic "Met" station as cook to the three white men responsible for sending our weather reports. They would have one close white neighbor, Jimmie Bell, veteran Hudson's Bay Company trader. Mounties MacLeod and Biensch would be at Dundas Harbor, 100 dangerous miles distant and Canon and Mrs. Jack Turner at Moffet's Inlet, one-trip-a-year away. There were, of course, the little brown Eskimos.

The Gillises travelled aboard the Nascopie, boarding her at Churchill where by some mistake their year's supply of fresh meat was left behind. Lack of this meat made their Arctic Bay stav a little more like earlier farnorth pioneering, but not much. Their house was comfortable, and well heated by Pennsylvania coal. They had electric light during the winter's long night, and indoor plumbing. Supplies of canned and dehydrated foods were generous and varied. Clothing was scientifically designed to suit the climate. And there was radio contact with the outside world.

There are all the usual challenges of pioneering. What makes this book of interest, though, is the modern viewpoint of a young girl accustomed to city life and people. Through Elsie Gillis' eyes the stay at Arctic Bay is an experience which many readers will envy. Wisely, too, the author doesn't stress her role as a white girl in the Arctic.



- North Pole Boarding House

While this book is an apt job of collaboration, one wonders whether it might not have been even more exciting had Mrs. Gillis had the courage to write it herself. And every armchair pioneer will look in vain for the map which isn't there. The serious reader, seeking information about the minutiae of Arctic living, will be well rewarded.

# Gayer Garments

by Frank Ellis

COSTUMES OF THE WESTERN WORLD: Elizabethan and Jacobean — by Graham Reynolds—Clarke, Irwin—\$2.50.

THIS monograph, complete in itself, is one of a series that will illustrate the history of Western costume from the days of Ancient Egypt to the 20th Century. Mr. Reynolds' work is devoted to the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, when English dress, following the belated arrival of the Renaissance in the British Isles, reflected the flamboyant character of the people. A well-known authority on British art of the period, he has written an introductory essay which makes ar analysis of costume development of the time which at once is scholarly and of absorbing interest. Illustrated with 56 plates, of which eight are in full colors, it is a book that should make a valued gift to anyone interested in costume, drama or who is a producer of Elizabethan plays.

# Notes By A Genius

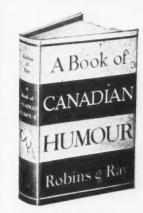
by John Creed

MY HEART LAID BARE — by Charles Baudelaire—Copp Clark—\$4.50.

SOME of the prose works of the French poet and author of "Les Fleurs du Mal" are collected and presented in translation. The books include: his wonderfully evocative "The Painter of Modern Life" which contains Baudelaire's not very profound theory of the function of the artist but also gives gemlike word pictures of the Parisian world and underworld; "The Poem of Hashish" a fascinating study of the effects of the drug and a not-so-rewarding discussion of the moral implications of using it; and "Short Poems in Prose" more word pictures of ideas, vistas and people of his day.

All these things reveal the man who made a study of evil (somewhat selfconsciously) and who worshipped out of all proportion what he considered to be the profundity of Edgar Allan Poe. As a poet he understands the magic of words; but as a critic and philosopher he is limited by his fairly specialized reading and by the dilettante nature of his life that made intense self-cultivation a creed. His Journals and Notebooks, of which the title piece is one, contain a series of disjointed observations and seem so hastily jotted down that they do not startle the reader with evidence of what was his undisputed genius.

# Gift Books for Men



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# IN THE GREAT TRADITION

by William Sclater

ROGER KEYES—the biography of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes — by Cecil Aspinall-Oglander—Clarke, Irwin—\$6.00.

OUT OF the smoke wreaths drifting over the Zeebrugge Mole, from the shelltorn beaches of Gallipoli and the Lofoten Islands Commando Raid of World War II, looms the controversial figure of Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Keyes. Likened by many, including Churchill, to another Nelson, loved and admired by thousands of officers and men who served under him yet denied, despite seniority and ability the richest plum of the service to which he devoted his life, though lesser men have admittedly sat in the chair of the First Sea Lord of Britain.

His biographer, an author of repute and a soldier, strangely enough, rose from a Captaincy to Brigadier-General at Gallipoli. There he saw Keyes' brilliant work as Chief of Staff to the Commanding Admiral and came under the spell of his great personality to remain, like so many others, for evermore his friend.

In this well-researched account. which begins with his service forebears and follows him throughout his life, the facts are abundantly made plain. He was never a figure man. His consistent low marks in examinations might well have failed him for a Lieutenancy in this modern age but. fortunately for Britain and the world. figures were not of so much account then. Keyes belongs to the truly great yet any comparison with great admirals of the past, with a Drake. Nelson, Cochrane or Hawkins would be invidious. At no moment in his career was he ever in a position to strike a blow for England such as Trafalgar. He was never in command of a battle fleet though in his singleness of purpose his motto, if he had one, might well be enshrined in the words "Toujours l'Audace."

The attack, to Keyes, was infinitely more important than defence. Time, or other men's slowness in appreciating his thinking, was ever

his enemy. A full Captain at 32 and a Vice Admiral at 42 in 1918, he was considered by many to be too old for World War II. Yet, appointed by the influence of his friend Churchill as Director of Combined Operations, his dash and imagination fired the lovalty of every man who served under him. His forceful initiative induced and laid the keels of the first landing craft.

Many officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy, citizen seamen who live today in Toronto, Montreal and a thousand towns and villages throughout Canada, learned the lessons of Lofoten and in the storming of Anzio, Salerno and the flood tide which poured on the low shores of France, landed the troops of liberation as Keves had first envisioned.

Perhaps in his final operational experience as a guest observer in U.S. Admiral Conolly's flagship at the storming of the Philippine beaches at Leyte, Keyes saw the culmination of his vision of a great amphibious landing, in an enemy-held country, 1,500 miles distant from friendly airfields. Perhaps too he saw in that prophetic glimpse the sword of democracy in the young, strong and able hands of the inheritors of a great tradition.

# Proper Recipe

by Jack Lewis

CHILDREN OF THE ARCHBISHOP—by Norman

IF EVER a book was cut out to be a popular triumph, this is it—if for no other reason than that it contains just about every cliché that the most exacting reader of popular triumphs could conceivably demand. It has 576 pages of plot—plot that never stops developing until the last knot is tied, the last loose end tucked discreetly out of sight; it has good characters and bad characters and there is never the slightest difficulty in distinguishing one from the other; it has enough sex to intrigue a modern reader (but not enough to offend



-Gene Widh





or

he

"UP MEDONTE WAY"

all old-fashioned one) and enough sentiment to bring tears to the eyes of a salesman.

The scene is laid in an orphanage The Archbishop Bodkin Orphan Hospital-hence the title) presided over by an efficient but stony-hearted divine called Samuel Trump and staffed by as colorful a collection of curios as ever derived from Dickens in his pixiest mood.

The two most important inmates are "Ginger," a sprightly redhead about whose ancestry nothing is known, and "Sweetie," a winsome moppet who is (don't whisper it to a soul!) the illegitimate daughter of Margaret, housemaid to Dame Eleanor Pryke, Chairman of the Orphanage Board, and of Dame Eleanor's handsome but profligate son who is now leading the carefree life of a remittance man in Australia, blissfully unaware of his paternity.

Ginger, during the course of his nearceration, sets fire to the orphan-

## FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

THIS Book Supplement has been bound in the centre of this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. For retention and for use of its Book Lists as a shopping guide it may be detached by removing the adjoining binding staples.

age, rifles the poor-box and makes frequent clandestine trips to the more glamorous sections of Metropolitan London, Sweetie is equally ungovernable and between the two of them they make life hell for the wretched Dr. Trump. In the end they run off together to Doncaster, thereby laying the foundations of a beautiful friend-

For comic relief there is Mr. Prerius, chapel organist, unfrocked clergyman, popular song writer and mateur roué, whose amorous exploits can best be described by the d-fashioned word "spicy."

To be sure, there's never a dull moment; in addition the book, in ots, is genuinely funny.

# On A Side-Track

by Melwyn Breen

MEDONTE WAY-by Kenneth M. Wells-Dent-\$4 50

A THIRD BOOK OF sketches, moods and adventures at the "Owl Pen" contains Mr. Wells's annual summation of a year on a bee farm. Wells, abetted by his wife Lucille Oille's woodcuts, distils in a casual style the seasonal round of life on his farm outside Toronto. While it would be unfair to say that his material is running thin, there is little in this volume to distinguish it from its predecessors except, perhaps, a tendency towards mannerisms of expression and a habit of inventing words that neither create interest by their subjective possibilities nor by their objective merit as coined terms. Such words are "whirpled" denoting intensity of a shout, or "Gu" as an ejaculation of frustrated rage. These are danger signs that even Wells as clever as this one can run dry.

There is much of the low-keyed poetic intensity as there was in "The Owl Pen" and "By Moonstone Creek" and there is also the uncanny and dignified sympathy with the goats, skunks, ducks, dogs and bees that surround the writer and his wife. But there is also a greater amount of space given to the "character" Old Tom, the farmer whose tall tales are becoming a little too garrulous to be self-sustaining.

Mr. Wells once declared that his future books will be repetitive because the life-cycle and the routine of the farm are repetitive and therefore novelty is not to be sought in examining them. This is an observation which, though it may be true, is not a healthy one for a writer who deliberately eschews variety but who is not interested in probing for deeper meanings. Deeper meanings, of course, wou'd destroy the charm of his books-which are candid accounts of the surface of life on a farm, a surface that is undoubtedly broader than the surface of any other milieu.

This repetition is not serious if this is the first of Wells's book you pick up. But his charm has encouraged the following of his work both in book form and in his weekly instalments for the Toronto Telegram.

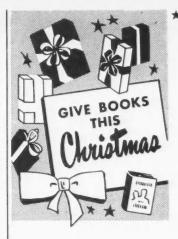
It is to be hoped that the author will return to his delightful portraits of animals and to his thoughts about Medonte that invest the earlier books -and, fortunately, a deal of this one. It is in his poetic moments that he gives most pleasure. (One of Miss Oille's effective woodcuts appears on the first page of this supplement.)

# Canada Joins

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

novel, and Charles Bruce and Anne Wilkinson have added to their already excellent achievement.

There continues, fortunately, to be a trickle of good translation of important Canadian works origina'ly published in French. These are usually novels, and the 1951 example is Gabrielle Roy's de'ightful "Where Nests the Water Hen". The limpid style of the original allows of reproduction in English with very little loss. There are a lot of torographical books, and John Murray Gibbon had the fortunate idea of writing "The Romance of the Canadian Canoe", the story of the one great contribution to human happiness made by the Indians of this continent.



# A BREEZE OF MORNING

by Charles Morgan

A compelling love story as seen through the eyes of a young boy. \$2.25

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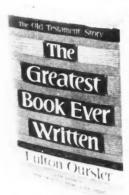
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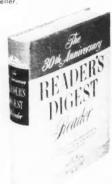
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■ Winnipeg, Chicago, New York and the Ukraine form the background for this story. But better than that, it is about a real live Canadian girl — Donna Grescoe, the young, fairhaired violinist from Winnipeg who a few years ago made exciting débuts in Canadian cities as a violinist, then went on to acclaim in Carnegie Hall in New York. Here is the story of



"THE LITTLE MAGIC FIDDLER"

her years from nine to fourteen. Canadian writer and radio story-teller Lyn Cook has written a heart-warming tale that reads like a good novel but instead is every word true. It will make an unusually acceptable Christmas book gift for any boy or girl 12-15.

PUSS IN BOOTS—illustrated by Kathleen Hale—Clarke, Irwin—\$1.50.

■ You pull this book out like an accordion and the peep-show of Puss in Boots begins, scene after scene in gorgeous colors. For children 4-6.

THE PENGUIN GOES HOME — by Richard Parker—Clarke, Irwin—\$1.40.

Here is a tale that works in a lot of solid information about polar life while unfolding the career of King Penguin. All about Arctic wolves, whales, strange polar birds, sealeopards. For boys and girls 7-11.

SLEEPING MINES—by Gertrude E. Finney— Longmans, Green—\$3.25.

■ College student Susan, her widowed mother, her younger sister and a trusty collie named Fuse spend a summer at their isolated mine. Susan's father had reported a rich vein just before he died. Now the claims must have some work done



"A LAND DIVIDED"

on them or they will be forfeited to the government.

There are the usual trials, claim jumpers, dog hero and vague love interest. It adds up to a book that can't harm-teen-age readers or unduly excite them. A good gift book when in doubt.

THE STEADFAST HEART — by Mary Works
Thompson—Longmans, Green—\$3.25

■ A sympathetically told story of two young girls, Jo and Dot, who are wards of the State. The girls are placed in a foster home, learn to love the farm and their new Uncle Luke and Aunt Julia. But it is not clear saying Their joys and trials, including a major family crisis, make a good novel for the young person sympathetic with his less fortunate fellows For girls 12-16.

PONY FOR A PRIZE—by Mavis Garey Moore—Macmillan—\$3.25.

■ Henry won Beauty Girl, a pony in an essay contest. But two days after he has her, BG is stolen. What a search! For boys 8-12.

THREE GOLDEN BIBLES — by Christine Proce—Longmans, Green—\$3.50.

This is an exciting tale of adventure of 14th Century England. Stephen, a young slave, longs to be a painter, but if he runs away he will be killed. Story covers colorful life of the painters' guilds, merchants in London, episodes involving the Black Prince, etc. The author is a talented 23-year-old English girl now living in New York State. She has a fine feeling for Medieval England, and knows how to recount the incidents of that period in story and decorative line drawings. For boys and girls 10-14



"THE PENGUIN GOES HOME"

STITLE GIANT --- by Olive Knox -- Ryerson --

 A cracking good novel about the ames of fur traders in the old northwest about men like Radisson and Groseiliers around 1684. The story is told through the eyes of 14-yearold Henry Kelsey, who had signed s an apprentice clerk to the Hudson's Bay Company. The times were full of excitement-brushes with nature, Indians, enemy soldiers (the French) and rival traders (again the French). A boy 11-15 will have a better picture of Canadian history from reading books such as this. It has the excitement of Henty with a more sober approach to accuracy in detail and event.

GOING TO A CONCERT—by Lionel Salter— Dent—\$1.75.

Everything a young concertgoer should know (orchestral layout, instruments, recitals, theme developments, composers, etc.). A handbook for the teenager who takes his music and concert-going seriously.



-Bruce John

MERE COMES DIRK — by Audrey McKim — Oxford—\$2.50.

■ Dirk was six; sister Anna was nine. Their family were Dutch and they were homesteading on an Alberta farm. The episodes of their life are nightighted somewhat like this: the family play-school, the school picnic, a day at the fair, lost in the woods, the Christmas concert, Dirk goes hunting. It is a good story of new Canadians making their adjustments in a challenging part of Canada. For how and girls 10-14.

IORTEN'S CHRISTMAS SECRET — by Mourice Dobler—McClellond & Stewart—\$2.95.

Torten is a gnome, helps Santa

■ Torten is a gnome, helps Santa Claus make toys. He knows a secret about the kids who write letters to SC. You'll have to read the story and look at the beautiful four color illustrations to find out what it is. For hoy and girls 5-7.

THE PED ROAN PONY—by Joseph Wharton Upsincott—Longmans, Green—\$3.50.

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THE YOUNG SAILOR — Guy Pennant — Macmillan—\$2.25.

An excellent book for the young beginner in sailing. Clear diagrams of boat gear and fittings and photos of proper handling make the book both instructional and entertaining. For teen-agers and up.

FUJIO—by Raymond Creekmore—Macmillan —\$2.50.

■ Fujio's father was a guide who took pilgrims to the top of Fujiyama, the sacred and highest mountain in Japan. When Fujio was 10, his fondest wish to go to the top of the mountain with his father was realized. The author is well known for his travel stories with fine illustrations for children. For boys and girls 5-8.

KNAVE-GO BY-by C. Fox Smith-Oxford-\$2.00.

Jacky Nameless loses his memory after being shipwrecked. Title is name of the place on Dartmoor, England, where he makes his home while trying to find out who he is. Plot involves mystery, travelling showmen, exciting moments on the lonely moor. Boys 11-14.



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# Manstein

His Campaigns and His Trial by R. T. Paget, K.C., M.P.

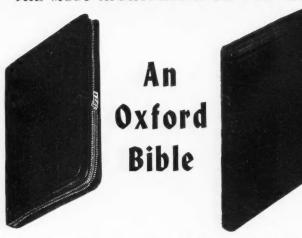
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# Writers & Writing

- In France MADAME COLETTE is accepted as a national glory. Now her works are being issued in English in a uniform edition: each volume containing two works. Available is "Cheri" and "The Last of Cheri", about love affairs and tragic end of the wealthy, feckless darling of an unconventional Parisian set.
- When DOROTHY LIVESAY of Vancouver was a child roaming among the daffodils in the woods around the Jalna, Ont., countryside her father, the late J. F. B. Livesay, general manager of The Canadian Press, was often turning out copy in his log-cabin studio while her mother, Florence Randall Livesay was writing articles and poetry for publication. Now Dorothy, one of the best poets in Canada, has had her prose represented in the celebrated Martha Foley collection of best short stories of 1951. Story appeared first in *The Northern Review*.
- DR. DONALDA DICKIE of Vancouver, one of Canada's outstanding educationists, wrote to her publishers to advise them that under the city's new zoning scheme she finds herself in Vancouver 13, but that she doesn't mind as this is her lucky year and so 13 must be her lucky number. The third large printing within six months of "The Great Adventure" is just off the press. This exceptionally fine history of Canada for young people won the Governor-General's Award for the best Canadian juvenile of 1950.

If Dr. Dickie changes her mind about lucky 13, there is a street in Ontario's Agincourt, 'round the corner from the Library, named after her some years ago and not entirely built on.

■ JIM HUNTER, years ago believed to be only Toronto reporter who was also a Presbyterian elder, has won the second international Christian Fiction contest sponsored by Zondervans of Grand Rapids, Michigan. This means \$5,000 in cash as well as an assured market for "Thine Is The Kingdom", (Evangelist Publishers \$3.00) a fast-moving thriller laid in Toronto, Muskoka and Moscow.

O'ld newspaper friends didn't suspect it but Hunter has been writing fiction for years and this is his third novel. His first "The Mystery of Mar Saba", laid in Palestine, has run into eight editions and 55,000 copies since 1940. "Banner of Blood", also laid in Palestine, where Jim was a tourist guide for some time, was a sequel.

The heavily religious atmosphere of "Thine is the Kingdom" does not interfere with action. There are murders, a Communist plot, an attractive girl reporter and police officers who know their Bibles as thoroughly as their by-laws. As a reporter, the author was seldom on the police beat and his characterizations of officers of the law are perhaps more real to his fans than to old comrades in the newsroom vineyard.

"Thine is the Kingdom" is capital escape reading. It's a bit disconcerting but highly stimulating to discover it is the first novel to have Toronto's subway in completed action.—Rica

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## **BOOKS OF 1951**

SPACE limitation naturally pre-cludes the listing of all worth-while books published during 1951. For ease of reference and as an aid to Christmas shopping, SATURDAY NIGHT here includes some of the more important and more popular offerings of recent months.

# Canadian **FICTION**

SO MUCH TO RECORD — by W. R. Bird — Rye-son—\$3.50. THE LOYED AND THE LOST—by Morley Cal-

laghan—Macmillan—\$3.00.
THE PROVINCIALS — by John Cornish —

McLeod—\$4.00. LOCAL RAG — by Barbara Villy Cormack — Ryerson—\$3.25.

HIGH BRIGHT BUGGY WHEELS — by Luella Creighton—McClelland & Stewart—\$3.50.

TEMPEST-TOST-by Robertson Davies-Clarke, Irwin-\$3.00.

UNFULFILLED-by W. G. Hardy-McClelland & Stewart—\$3.50.
THE SECOND SCROLL—by A. M. Klein—Mc-

Clelland & Stewart—\$3.25.

TANYA — by Kristine Benson Kristofferson —
Ryerson—\$3.50.

EACH MAN'S SON — by Hugh Maclennan — Macmillan-\$3.00

MENNY'S DAUGHTER—by Mazo de la Roche
—Macmillan—\$3.50.

WHERE NESTS THE WATER HEN—by Gabrielle Roy—McClelland & Stewart—\$3.00.

THE BORED MEETING — by Harry Symons — Ryerson-\$2.50.

# NON-FICTION

A DOCTOR'S PILGRIMAGE - by Edmund A.

Brasset—Longmans, Green—\$4.00.
RHYTHM IN THE NOVEL — by E. K. Brown — University of Toronto Press—\$3.00.
THE MULGRAVE ROAD — by Charles Bruce

-Macmillan-\$2.50

I MARRIED AN ARTIST—by Billy Button — Ryerson—\$3.75.

Ryerson—\$2.25.
THE VICTORIAN HOUSE—by Philip Child—
Ryerson—\$2.25.
THE CASE FOR CONSERVATISM—by Bernard

Lande Cohen—Saunders—\$4.00.
THE MAGNIFICENT CENTURY—by Thomas B.

Costain—Doubleday—\$4.50.

QUEBEC: PORTRAIT OF A PROVINCE — by
Blodwen Davies — British Book Service —

YANGTSE INCIDENT — by Lawrence Earl —

Clarke, Irwin—\$2.50. LEEDS THE LOVELY—by Evelyn Purvis Earle

-Ryerson-\$3.00.
RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE IN CANADA-by O. J. Firestone — University of Toronto Press\_\$5.00

THE ROMANCE OF THE CANADIAN CANOE by John Murray Gibbon — Ryerson

DEMOCRACY IN THE CANADAS 1759-1867by D. Hugh Gillis—Oxford—\$2.50.

NORTH POLE BOARDING HOUSE—by Elsie

NORTH POLE BOARDING HOUSE—by Elsie Gillis & Eugenie Myles—Ryerson—\$3.95.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CANADA—by G. P. deT. Glozebrook—Oxford—\$2.35.
FISHERMAN'S SPRING — by Roderick Haig-Brown—Collins—\$3.00.

THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA—by George Hambleton—Ryerson—\$3.00.

MANITOBA ROUNDABOUT-by Lyn Harring-

THE SALT-BOX—by Jan Hilliard—McLeod—

RED RIVER RUNS NORTH-by Vera Kelsey-\_\$3.95

THIS IS NEW BRUNSWICK-by Jessie I. Lawon & Jean M. Sweet-Ryerson-\$3.50

son & Jean M. Sweet—Kyerson—33.30.
CANDAN'S CENTURY—by D. M. Le Bourdais
—British Book Service—\$4.00.

100 YEARS OF CANADIAN STAMPS — by
Ralph Stokes Masson—Kyerson—\$4.00.

ROUND NEW BRUNSWICK ROADS — by Lil-

ian Maxwell—Ryerson—\$3,50.
BEATTY OF THE C.P.R.—by D. H. Miller-Bars-tow—McClelland & Stewart—\$5,00.

WOODS AND FIELDS—by Thoreau MacDon ald—Ryerson—\$2.25.

TIDEWATER TO TIMBERLINE — by Dan Mc-Cowan—Macmillan—\$3.00. THE GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD IS-

LAND—by Frank MacKinnon—University of Toronto Press—\$5.50.

GOETHE AND SCOTT - by G. H. Needler -Oxford-\$2 50

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THE BOOK OF CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT -

**BOOKS OF 1951** 

IME BOOK OF CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT —
by Helen Palk—Dent—\$3.75.

TAXATION IN CANADA—by J. Harvey Perry
—University of Toronto Press—\$6.00.

THE ARDENT EXILE—by Josephine Phelan—
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Macmillan—\$4.00.

THE INFINITE MOMENT—by William O. Raymond—University of Toronto Press—\$4.00.

GOOD FOOD MAKES GOOD SENSE — by Elizabeth Chant Robertson, M.D.—McClel-

land & Stewart—\$4.50.
COTTAGE CHEESE—by John D. Robins—Collins-\$3.00.

AS WE CAME BY-by Judith Robinson-Dent

THE YMCA IN CANADA-by Murray G. Ross -Ryerson-\$6.00.

HENRY WISE WOOD OF ALBERTA-by William Kirby Rolph — University of Toronto Press—\$3.75.

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CAROLINA QUEST—by Richard M. Saunders
—University of Toronto Press—\$3.50.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT—Edited by E. K.
Brown—Ryerson—\$3.50.

ONTARIO BIRDS — by L. L. Snyder — Clarke,
train—4.50

Irwin—4.50.
THE CHANGING COMMONWEALTH -- by F. H. Soward—Can. Inst. of Int. Affairs—\$2.50.

HUDSON'S BAY TRADER - by Lord Tweeds-

muir—Ambassador—\$3.75.
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# Non-Canadian **FICTION**

MOSES—by Sholem Asch—Allen—\$4.00.
THE BROKEN ROOT—by Arturo Barea—Mc-Leod—\$4.00.
THE LEFT HAND OF GOD — by William E.

Barrett—Doubleday—\$3.00. R. SMITH—by Louis Bromfield—Musson—

THE BALANCE WHEEL-by Taylor Caldwell-

Sounders—\$4.00.

OPERATION HEARTBREAK—by Duff Cooper—

Clarke, Irwin—\$2.00.
THIS IS THE HOUR—by Lion Feuchtwanger— Macmillan—\$4.50.
THE SIXTH COLUMN — by Peter Fleming —

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A SLEEP OF PRISONERS—by Christoper Fry

-Oxford-\$1 50 THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO - by

Giovanni Guareschi—McLeod—\$3.50.
AS THE SAILOR LOVES THE SEA—by Ballard

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THE FAR LANDS—by James Norman Hall—McClelland & Stewart—\$3.25.

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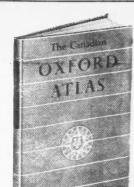
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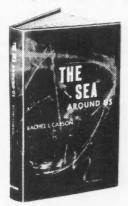
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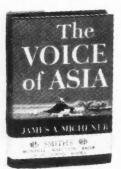
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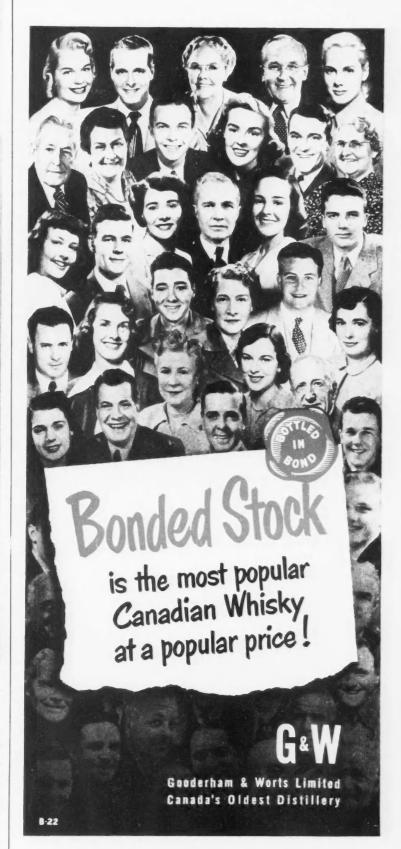
JURY GOTSHALKS rehearses his role as principal dancer in "Polevetzian Dances. He was founder of ballet school at Halifax Conservatory of Music.

# CANADIAN BALLET

# NATIONAL'S BRIGHT STARS

THE NEWLY formed National Ballet ompany's two principal male dan ers come from such widely distant places as Halifax and Winnipeg. Jur Gotshalks, along with his wife its known as the parent of ballet in 11 Maritimes. David Adams comes from Winnipeg where he was principal dancer with the Winnipeg Ballet. A native of Riga, Latvia, Gotshalis was principal dancer in Riga's State Opera House until the Germans put him in a forced-labor camp in 1944. After liberation and reunion

with his wife, they gave some 200 performances for Allied troops in Germany. Coming to Canada in 1947, they joined the staff of the Halifax Conservatory of Music. Once their branch of the Conservatory had begun to turn out qualified dancers, they formed the Halifax Ballet Guild, which has sponsored ballet throughout the Maritimes and which has Gotshalks as artistic director and Irene as choreographer. At present, he is on leave to join the National Ballet Company but he still makes





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periodic trips to Halifax to tend to the arrangements for the Guild's coming, and probably, busy, season.

David Adams started his career in 1938 at the age of 9 and worked with the Winnipeg Ballet for eight years under Gweneth Lloyd, now of the Canadian School of Ballet, Toronto. In 1946, Adams went to England to dance with Sadler's Wells and the Metropolitan Ballet, where he first met Celia Franca. He returned in 1948, rejoined the Winnipeg Ballet and had summer seasons with Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars and the Light Opera Company of Los Angeles and San Francisco (1951).

In spite of such diverse backgrounds, Adams and Gotshalks are closely akin in ballet artistry and both of them combine youth with long dancing experience. Both are choreographers as well as dancers. They are also closely allied in that Adams' wife Lois, like Irene Gotshalks, is also a member of the company.

WHEN the National Ballet Company made its debut in Toronto last month, it marked the realization of a dream for Canada-ballet, on a national scale. Under Celia Franca, late of the Metropolitan Ballet and the Sadler's Wells Ballet, a nucleus of full-time professional dancers have begun a professional company that is to have branches in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Victoria. Even now, the company personnel reflects this national aim, for the dancers have been chosen by Miss Franca from all parts of Canada.

This year the Company projects two more Toronto performances and a tour through Ontario and Quenec. Next year the coast-to-coast tour ambition will probably be realized oo. With the youth, enthusiasm, professional shrewdness and artistry of the Company, epitomized in its two male principals, this seems both a dream realized and a logical conclusio of a highly practical plan.



DAVID ADAMS limbers up during the rehearsal for Company's November debut

# **BRAIN-TEASER**

# CAN YOU TAKE A HINT?

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

## ACROSS

- Ascidium salt water pistols? (3, 7) and 20. Actor or robot, perhaps. (1, 3, 2, 5) Sung in Detroit, of French extraction. (7). Cannot be overlooked. (7). Hired baby-sitters don't! (8). I could have made a painter out of Superman. (5)

- 12. It could have made a painter out of Superman. (5)

  Quite the reverse of what one may do in spots. (8).

  17. A small egg plant? (6)

  19. One hug may be (from a gorilla!) (6)

  21. Long ice-cream holder? (4, 4)

  24. That snake in the grass was pickled! (5)

  25. What'll make reef? (4, 4)

  28. Bhorten a spanner? (7)

  29. No range to a French battleground. (7)

  30. But what a boar, cutting it! (4)

  31. Hot Stuff? Stop over! (6, 4)

  DOWN

  1 With Roach for a name, no wonder Winnie

1. With Roach for a name, no wonder Winnie

- could (4)
  2. Draw a double heading on a pamphler (7)
  3. "You may ... me". (Bartlett). (8)
  4. Don't let little Albert leave the country!
- Don't let little land in "The Messiah". (8)
   Naturally used in "The Messiah". (8)
   The state Wagner and Mendelssohn get some of us into (7)
   A.D., B.C. (3,34)
   Ht's sure and a cert that the mixture will provide a healing means. (4,4)
   The separation of Paderewski and Conrad? (5, 5)

- 16. Oedipus unwittingly committed it. (8)
  18. Light the first to dry the second, and watch mine explode! (4-4)
- See 6. After throwing Charles over, Rosalind took him in. (7)
  Without the head of 31. (6)
  Grew a disguise resulting in one of 27. (5)
  See 26. (4)

# Solution to Last Week's Puzz

# ACROSS

- Owls
  Mosquitoes
  Garland
  Ensnare
  Flat-iron

- Twill Haiti Crescendo Nicknames

- 18. Nicknames
  20. Capon
  22. Years
  24. Outwears
  27. Arrange
  28. Abelard
  29. Fingertips
  30. Keen

# DOWN

- Orgy Lorele

- Older
  Queen bess
  Inset
  Oration
  Spellbound
  Parthian
  Shandyaff
  Component
  Cockeyed
  Chagrin 21, Portage
  Synge 25. Trainit
  Odin

# JOSEPH HOWE ANNIVERSARY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13 And now Confederation reared its lovely head and shook its most seduc ve curls. Howe had long wanted a union of the Canadian provinces, but he wanted first a union of the Ma times. He was out of office when the first Maritime conference gathat Charlottetown and found a Canadian delegation intruding upon it with a scheme for a whole federation He had little to say when suave A. Macdonald came to persuade the suspicious Haligonians that union with the Canadas would mean a golden age for everyone. Charles Tupper, ther in power, knew the hostility of his people but he believed that ends justify means. Fearlessly, ruthlessly, he igned away Nova Scotia's cherished independence without a reference to the people. Howe, aroused at last, objected violently to the means and went on to attack with all his force the act of Confederation itself. He and his Repeal party swept the Province and Joe went on to London with his demand.

There he found Tupper playing devil's advocate, and the British Government said No. What passed between Joe and "the little doctor" then, in the privacy of their lodgings, remains a mystery. Neither of them had much to say about it afterwards, and what they did say, under the stress of later accusations, amounted to the familiar "Who, me?"

Joe came home to a feverish province with his No, and muttering alternatives running all the way from, "We may confess to final defeat and accept the best terms we can get from the Canadians," to the grim, "We may be driven bye-and-bye, despairing of all other redress... to take up arms."

A good many Bluenoses were for the latter choice if it came to that; and when Howe suddenly, inexplicably came out for the first of these alternatives the Province was thunderstruck. Howe was adamant. When his followers renewed their cry for Repeal, he told them tartly that the outcry had no more meaning now than "the screams of seagulls round the grave of a dead Indian on the coast of Labrador" - a simile difficult to improve upon. And within a few months he accepted a cabinet post in John A. Macdonald's government and went to Ottawa.

He was NEITHER happy nor effective there. In the eyes of Ottawa as well as Halifax his whole position was essentially false. In May '73 he came home, broken in health, and died within a month. In a spasm of grief the Bluenoses brushed aside the late feur and called up the old services of Joes life. The whole Province wept. In he long-memoried Bluenose way it mourns him still. Yet the enigma nat last paradoxical chapter in his life remains. Those who said that Howe betrayed his own principles and his people with them could point to his undoubted vanity, his devouring personal ambition, his frequent complaints that the puddle of provincial politics was too small for a man of

ability, his repeated efforts to secure for himself an important imperial post, and failing that some sort of colonial representation in the British House of Commons. They asked, what passed between Howe and Tupper in London? What changed Nova Scotia's happy warrior to the tame adherent of John A.? Those who loved him in spite of his faults believed that Tupper convinced him of Nova Scotia's destiny within a Canadian federation, and that Joe's abrupt change of front was the noblest act of his life.

AT THE TIME, however, having got rid of the old system, the Bluenoses were inclined to sit and argue in the void it left behind. Haliburton was belaboring them with his cat-o'-ninetails in the pages of "Sam Slick;" but it was Howe with his practical and clairvoyant eye who saw the things to be done. For example, ships. The Province was covered with good timber and had a thousand rushing streams to float the logs and turn the saws; and the coast was inhabited by an amphibious folk who knew how to build ships and how to sail them. The growth of world trade after 1840 provided Nova Scotia with the opportunity for which she might have been created, and Howe saw that his Bluenoses took advantage of it. Within ten years they were building squareriggers in every creek and sailing them in every sea, a little nation of 300,000 with their backs to the continent, flying their own flag, sure of themselves and their destiny.

In the same way Howe demanded the newfangled electric telegraph and secured government funds to build the last link between Nova Scotia and New York. He was first to urge the British Government to create or subsidize a steamship line to connect Britain with Halifax and New York; and when the canny British shipping magnates shied at such a venture it was Howe's canny Bluenose friend Sam Cunard who raised the money and the steam.

So it was with railways. Howe wanted the imperial government to lend funds for the building of the intercolonial railway recommended by Lord Durham; and when that notion came to nothing he persuaded the Nova Scotia government to build their own part of it anyhow.

IN A LITTLE NATION of rugged individualists Howe's political path was far from smooth. There were elections to be fought from time to time, and they were Donnybrook affairs. As the party leader Howe had to make long tours on horseback, speaking for three or four hours in remote village halls and barns, with letters and editorials and manifestoes to be written whenever he could scrape the chance. As he said, he spent the days in the saddle and his nights beside the lamp. He and the able group about him were opposed by able men; and by '55 Charles Tupper had come on the scene, fighting with Howe's own weapons, a honeycomb in one hand and a cutlass in the other.



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# CHILD CARE'S "BAD BOY"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12 Everything is done to make it easy tor the child to learn the right things and to develop trust and a co-operative attitude towards the adults in his lite. To this end no force or fear has been used, no whippings, no pleadings, no bribings and no letting up on

the basic requirements.

Dr. Blatz himself, like all his nursery school workers, is fond of children and children love him. He is fond of adults too and has hosts of friends and followers. It is a byword that if you are in trouble, go to Bill Blatz. He is not only glad to help but has a penetrating discernment that can get to the root

of difficulties. However, his keen mind cuts through pose and bluff and smug attitudes and gets a keen enjoyment out of doing so. This has made many very angry.

Students find his lectures stimulating. His classes are crowded-and wide-awake. His staff pours their energy into the work out of all proportion to their remuneration money. He is in no sense a "boss" but a leader and coordinator.

Dynamic is the word for Dr. Blatz, He does many things so well that he leaves less energetic folk breathless. As if being an internationally renowned child study expert were not enough, he is also a medical dector, a psychiatric consultant, a farm, a builder, plays the piano and superb cook.

During the last ten years he owned a rolling farmein the Calcdon Hills - complete with live-stock He converted the small, run-down old farm house into livable quarters with his own labor. He added a arge, modern living room with a music alcove and a baby grand piano.

This piano stands there by way of being a proof of one of his pet theories-that people are not born musical" or anything else but that a person of fair intelligence can learn to do anything he chooses if he tries hard enough. His friends bet him that he could not learn to play the piano inside a year-well enough to play, say, Bach's Passacalgia. He took up the bet and began piano lessons. Inside the year he invited them to a private recital which included a performance of-Bach's Passacaglia

As a cook he has that extra touch -a soupçon of sherry in the soup, a pinch of coriander in the cream sauce. When he invites his staff to the farm for a day, as he does each year, it is he who is the chef. the party numbers 85 or more, fazes him not at all.

Some of his resilience may come from the fact that he is one of a family of nine children-the youngest. He was born in Hamilton, Ont. He raced through school with zest. collecting athletic trophies and good friends along with diplomas and degrees-three of the latter from Unversity of Toronto and one from Chicago.

In November of this year he received a unique honor in the form of an anniversary gathering at which he was presented with a book covering the work of the Institute and the research which had been done under it since the St. George's Nursery School was first opened twenty live years ago. The whole event was planned and carried through by a committee of Nursery School patents (along with the staff of the Institute). The book was written and compiled by members of the staff and as a complete surprise to Dr. Blatz. The publication was paid for by contributions made by parents of children who have attended the Nursery School and by students, graduates and friends of the Institute.

IT IS FAIR to predict that you would like Dr. Blatz if you knew him. Also that those imaginary bad-boys would have been different if they could have materialized. At least have been many fine boys and graduated from his happy, well ciplined nursery school, hundred of parents with a better idea of a plan of discipline and thousands of students who have gone out with heller understanding of the development and needs of the young child.



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# BUSINESS

THIS YEAR? NEXT YEAR?

# Today's Housing Problem—Rent or Buy?

by J. A. Rhind

To buy or not to buy: that is the question: whether it is better to live in a house or apartment and pay rent, or to purchase a house and pay today's high price. To those thus concerned, there are two basic considerations: the cost of house ownership as compared to renting, and the future of housing market.

If YOU LIVE in your own house or are considering buying, have you a knowledge of the true costs of home ownership? Let's take a look at the cost of owning a house—an average-sized seven room, 20-year-old, brick house in one of the hetter residential districts of a large Canadian city for example. The market value of this house would be about \$20,000.

The major item of cost is interest. By this, we do not mean the interest charges on a mortgage, but interest on the full \$20,000. This is the true way to consider the item of interest. If you are actually buying a house for \$20,000 this becomes clear when, after assuming a mortgage of \$10,000 at \$12 per cent or 6 per cent, you find that to provide the remaining \$10,000 in cash you must liquidate securities.

These securities, if they have been judiciously invested, should have been yielding an income of 5 per cent or \$500. Of course, this income has been subject to tax, so that a deduction must be made according to the rate at which your income was taxed. If we take a tax rate of 20 per cent, we should deduct \$100 from our figure of \$500 when considering loss of interest income. Thus the interest charge to a new buyer can be considered as something less than 5 per cent on the total purchase price of the house.

If you own your house, the interest change must also be considered in relation to the market value of your house, because if you sold the house and invested the \$20,000 in securities you could enjoy a return of 5 per cent or \$1,000. In other words, by keeping \$20,000 tied up in your house you are losing \$1,000 per year interest. Again, we must make an allowance for the additional more tax which you would then have to payif we use the rate of 20 per cent, the net loss in interest is reduced to \$800.

Depreciation is another major item of expense when considering home ownership. True, this seem to be an intangible expense, because it makes no immediate charge on your cheque book. However, it is a very significant one, particularly during a time such as this, when the real estate cycle is in a boom period. Obviously, the chance of cepital loss resulting from a fall in market value is greater when the property is purchased during a period of high prices. A normal depre-

ciation rate for a new house is 2 per cent. However, in the case of a 20-year-old house, the depreciation rate must be increased since the period for writing it off is shortened. We should use a rate of at least 3 per cent even before allowing for the extra capital loss which you can expect to suffer because you purchased the house during a period of high prices.

Assuming you are buying this \$20,000 house and are taking on a \$10,000 mortgage at 5½ per cent, what are your annual charges going to be (excluding any equity payments)? Interest. \$ 950.

Interest. \$ 950.
Depreciation. \$ 600.
Faxes. \$ 250.
Heat. \$ 200.
Maintenance S 200.
Miscellaneous items \$ 100.

\$2,300. or \$191.67 per month.

Now, Mr. Apartment-dweller, do you still feel you should buy a house because—as so many of your home-owning friends have put it—"Why should you be pouring money down the drain in rent with nothing to show for it, when you could own your own house?" Yes, own your own house and enjoy the advantages—but remember, there will be "nothing to show" for the \$191 a month it will cost you to own the average \$20,000 house!

Now that we have discovered what it will cost to live in a house, our next consideration is the future trend of house prices. Will today's \$20,000 house have a market value of \$25,000 or \$15,000 by next year? The basic determinants of

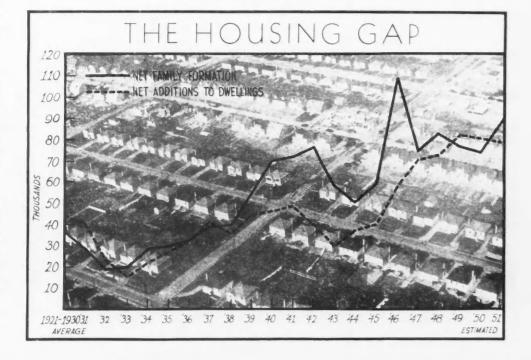
the price of any product are supply and demand. What can we expect to be the relationship of these two factors during the coming months?

these two factors during the coming months?

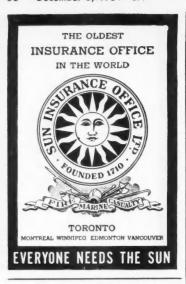
With regard to the supply of houses, no research is required to discover that we are suffering from a housing shortage. The graph comparing the rate of net family formation and the net annual addition to the supply of dwellings indicates the excess of demand over supply. During the 1940's the average rate of net family formation was 73,000 per year compared to an average of only 53,000 net additions in dwellings. In other words, each year there was an apparent addition of 20,000 units to the backlog of demand. By the end of 1949 there was a total of 473,000 Canadian families—one out of every seven—without dwellings of their own.

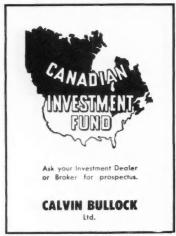
The figure cannot be used as an absolute measure of housing demand. A survey made in 1946 in the larger Canadian population centres indicated that only one out of every three families which were doubled up described their status as "involuntary doubling up." This would indicate that at the end of 1949 there were 160,000 families (approximately one third of 473,000) in the market for new homes. The fact that during recent years personal incomes have been at a high level means that this excess of demand has, to a large extent, been an effective demand. There is definitely a substantial backlog of demand for housing.

What can we expect to be the trend for the next few months as well as over the longer term? For the short term it is estimated that net family formation will exceed net additions to housing supply thus increasing the current disequilibrium between supply and demand, and causing a further upward



LA RHIND is Treasurer of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada.





# COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willams Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) and will be paid on the 20th day of December, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of December, 1951.

By Order of the Board

G M HUYCKE

Secretary

Toronto, Ont. 19th November, 1951.

# Hollinger Consolidated **Gold Mines, Limited**

DIVIDEND NUMBER 409

A dividend of 6c per share has been de-ciated by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 28th dry of December, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1951. DATED the 19th day of November, 1951.

P. C. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

# NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37%) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1951, payable on January 15, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of pusiness December 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN

Secretary

pressure on prices. To make matters worse, recent housing starts have fallen drastically. On the basis of September figures, starts have dropped to an annual rate of 50,000 units which is 46 per cent below the rate for the same period last year. This indicates a severe slump in supply next spring. and a consequent continued upward pressure on prices. The outlook for the short term definitely points to higher prices for residential properties.

Ottawa watches these trends very closely and is most concerned with the social (if not the political) implications of the housing problem. Realizing that the unhealthy trend as described above was developing, Central Mortgage and Housing (the crown company which acts as the administrator of the National Housing Act) sought means to correct the situation.

The urgency of the current problem is emphasized by the fact that, despite the Government's avowed policy of fighting inflation through credit stringency, it has recently decided to permit larger National Housing Act loans. Under revised NHA regulations, mortgages will be larger than ever before. It is expected that this will provide the necessary stimulus to house construction, and we can hope that the supply side of our problem will show improvement.

THERE are, however, two factors which may handicap such an improvement. To begin with, an easing of mortgage credit as a tool for stimulating residential construction assumes that those institutions who provide the mortgage funds, chiefly the life and trust companies, will be willing to increase their volume of mortgages. Many of them already have a large investment in mortgages, and many show little enthusiasm for stepping up lending activity.

A second doubt which may be raised is the question of whether there is sufficient material and labor available to permit an increase in residential construction. A senior Government housing official recently estimated, however, that we have sufficient labor and materials to produce be-tween 70,000 and 75,000 units per

What then, can we expect to be the trend of house prices over the longer term? The answer, of course, is close-



WIDENING housing bottleneck is respon-sibility of Resources Minister Winters



CANADIAN HOUSING: Brighter outlook

ly tied to whatever may be our opinion of the general trend of economic conditions for the coming year. A decline in employment could be expected to lower the rate of net family formation as well as substantially reduce the number of families without homes who would be interested in, or able to pay for, separate housing accommodation. Our current backlog could vanish quickly while our capacity to produce remained at a high level. This would mean lower prices.

It would seem likely that the price of houses will follow a trend something like this-for the short term. say the next year, prices will move up. This move can be expected to be particularly strong next spring, when the current lag in housing starts will make itself felt. However, as a result of the recent easing of mortgage-credit restrictions, housing completions should improve and prices tend to level off. With regard to the long term, we can expect a drop in market values. At some period, the currently intense economic activity will slow down and, at this time we can expect lower housing costs. This will probably occur when defence spending slows down and we find ourselves with a slackening of demand in the face of a tremendously expanded capacity to produce.

I began by saying that if you are faced with the choice of continuing to rent, or buying a house at today's high prices, you should be concerned with two problems-what your relative costs would be and what you can expect to be the future of housing values. I have attempted to shed some light on these problems.

If you must buy a house in the next year, do so at once. You will have to pay more if you wait till next spring. If you are renting, but wondering if it would be cheaper to carry your own house, compare your relative costs carefully. Chances are you are better off renting. Finally, if you are renting satisfactory quarters but would prefer the advantages of home ownership, postpone your move. If you buy at this point in the real-estate cycle, you will probably find in a few years to come that you could have got much more for your money



At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull Quebec, Mr. A. Welch, General Manager and a Director of the Company, was appointed Vice-President and General Manager.



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# THE VACUUM IN ABADAN

by Robert Stephens

TO APPRECIATE the vacuum the British have left in Abadan, it is necessary to realize the size and complexity of the organization they created and directed. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Compan reigned for 45 years over this city which it raised up on a desert island. The Company not only produced oil and managed the world's biggest refinery, it also had to run all the public services.

These services had been provided, at least in recent years, with an efficiency far surpassing anything elsewhere in Persia. Abadan is the only Persian city with a purified water system or modern main drainage. In the past five years a vast new housing estate for Persian workers had been completed at a cost of more than £11 million. The company's 350-bed hospital which also dealt with nearly a million out-patients a year was the most efficient in the country.

Yet there is another side to the story. The company provided much, but not enough or at a quick enough pace to prevent a great deal of the misery which the impact of industrialization inevitably brings to a primitive society.

IN SPITE of the company's home building, for instance, many workers were forced to spend a high proportion of their wages on lodging in the crowded hovels in the bazaar area of Abadan or in the surrounding villages. There is a dazzling contrast between these primitive mud dwellings, often without even windows, and the clean spacious brick homes provided by the company. But there were enough of the latter to house only about 6,000 out of the 30,000 Persian workers in Abadan, where the building rate was about a thousand houses yearly. Company houses were awarded like every other privilege here on a rigid points system of priorities. A laborer needed as much as 20 years' service with the Company before he qualified.

The unhappiness of these workers was increased by the fact that most of them were uprooted from their real homes elsewhere in Persia where, although their standard of life was probably even lower, it was perhaps eased by the familiarity and greater pleasantness of their surroundings.

Here at Abadan all that supporting background is missing. Set in the farthest corner of Persia's poorest province, it is cut off by hundreds of miles of desert from any of the real centres of Persian life and culture.

This geographical isolation meant that the British here and the Persians at Leheran or other big cities saw little of one another. It also meant that the Persians working at Abadan gradually forgot how bad living conditions and official administration were elsewhere in Persia and compared their own situations only with the privileged positions of the British at Abadan.

ROBERT STEPHENS is an Observer Foreign News Service correspondent.

But all this is now past history; despite their past complaints it is plain that many Persians here, especially among the poorer ones, regret the company's departure and are apprehensive about the treatment they will get from their new masters.





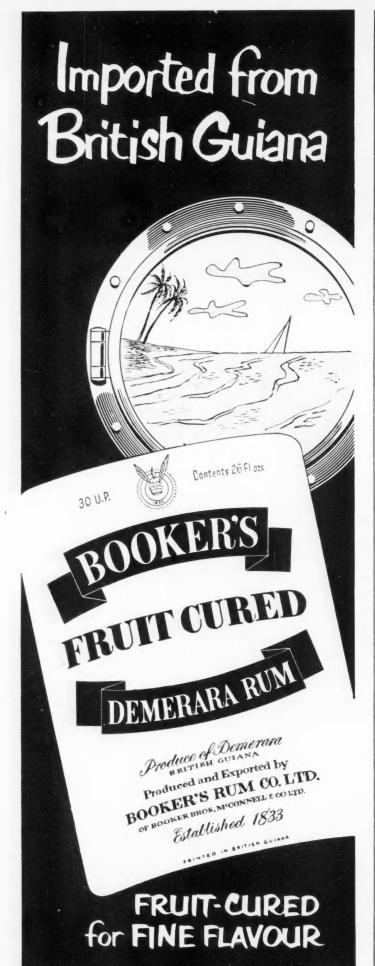
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# Pulp & Paper Industry of Canada



SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST



# U.S. BUSINESS

# Newsprint Outlook

THE GREEN LIGHT has been given for a 250,000 ton expansion of U.S. newsprint capacity. Defence officials reversed a decision made earlier this year declaring newsprint to be non-essential. Six proposed new mills, representing a total outlay of \$63 million have been hanging fire ever since the "non-essential" ruling made them ineligible for tax benefits intended to aid expansion of essential civilian industry.

The ruling that these mills are essential will not automatically permit them to start construction. In each case the concern will have to qualify for a certificate entitling it to write-off expansion costs in five years for Federal tax purposes. The normal amortization is twenty to twenty-five years.

A slight improvement in newsprint supply probably will make it unnecessary to impose a rationing system similar to that under which newspapers operated during World War II. Defence production officials are sticking to this opinion even while acknowledging that newsprint will be critical for a "great many years" in spite of gradual enlargement of paper mill capacity both in Canada and the United States.

# Insurance Rating

WHILE more and more kinds of lifeinsurance policies have been made available to the public to meet specific needs, the straight life contracts still account for the largest block of the total \$234 billion of life-insurance protection in the U.S., according to the Institute of Life Insurance.

More than \$60 billion of straight life is outstanding today. The second biggest block is \$58 billion of limited payment plan insurance. By numbers of policies outstanding, the limited payment type is the most widely held with 81 million such policies against 37 million straight life policies.

Third largest block is group life insurance totalling \$50 billion held under 28 million certificates. Some 35 million endowment policies account for \$28 billion of insurance. Family income insurance totals \$17 billion and term insurance accounts for \$7 billion of total life insurance outstanding.

# Inflation Dampened

A RECENT SURVEY of Government economists shows that most of them look for only a mild increase in the inflationary spiral over the next twelve months despite the dire warnings of Washington policy makers. Congress is expected to follow the same line as the economists and turn down any further tax increases in 1952.

President Truman will ask for more taxes but the request will be largely for the record. Congressional committees may not even bother to hold tax hearings in the coming election year.



"Open air" elevator service would amaze most folks, but at Alcan's British Columbia project it's just part of the job. At Kemano helicopters are the elevators which lift men to work each day to perches atop 1000 foot clifts. Men. tents, drill rigs, cigarettes, laundry and all the many items of camp life are delivered in a matter of minutes to ledges which could not be reached in hours, even days, of climbing,

Already 36,000 helicopter miles — mostly vertical — have been flown. That's just one of the answers to a construction problem that will eventually step up Canada's aluminum output by a billion pounds a year. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

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# MAKE INDUSTRIES COME HERE

by P. M. Richards

BECAUSE it has priorities on building materials and equipment, Canadia Chemical Co. Ltd., the new Celanese Corporation of America subsidiary that is building a \$54 mil-lio plant just outside Edmonton, will go into production a year or so earlier than would have been possible otherwise. Based on plentiful supplies of Alberta petroleum and natural gas, a few months hence the plant will start producing a number of much-needed industrial chemicals that have not been made in Canada and cellulose acetate for both Canadian and export markets.

The chemical products will be made largely from by-products of nearby oil refineries and will be used in the manufacture of explosives, in drugs, in lacquers, plastics, films, in anti-freeze and as an auxiliary fuel for aircraft; the cellulose acetate will he turned into a filament yarn and fibre for weaving and knitting mills.

The cellulose acetate will be made from cellulose pulp supplied by Col-umbia Cellulose Co. Ltd., another \$27 million subsidiary of Celanese Corporation that began operations near Prince Rupert, BC, last spring. The Edmonton plant will consume about one-third of the output of the Prince Rupert plant and, in turn, will supply enough formaldehyde for the whole plywood industry in BC, and a large amount for the U.S.

Harold Blancke, President of Celanese Corporation of America, explained the selection of the Edmon-ton and Prince Rupert sites thus: Nowhere in the world is there such close juxtaposition of huge timber and petroleum-gas resources, our particular raw materials, as in those provinces. Even more important than this, however, is the fact of good government. This single factor should make it possible to develop our Canadian-affiliated companies into the essential core of a world-wide organization.'

The Edmonton Journal rightly says that one of the lessons from all this is the value to Alberta of Alberta natural gas as a raw material to be processed right in Alberta. "Let us be sure," it says, "that we do not restrict in the slightest degree the potennalities of industrial development at home by being in too great a hurry to export gas to distant areas already developed industrially.

The importance of the Journal's point, in its broadest application, cannor be over-emphasized. Nowadays ou country is receiving a great deal of attention as a place of employment for U.S. and British and other capital because of our conspicuous powessions of needed natural resources, including those for the production of cheap hydro-electric power, and other advantages such as our proximity to markets and our transportation facilities. In the past we have exported too much in primay form and done too little processing here. This is the time, when the world is looking to Canada, to work to correct this-so far as is consistent with our recognition of the need to serve the objectives of Western defence and economic recovery.

# More About Spuds

RECENTLY (Oct. 13) I commented here on the rising fortunes of New Brunswick's potato growers, and I now see that they're doing better still with potato prices climbing to \$5 or more a barrel of 165 pounds. At this time last year they were getting only 70 to 75 cents a barrel—and the farmers figured it cost \$1.50 to grow them! United States prices, supported by a Government "floor", were much better, but the U.S. had more potatoes of its own than it knew what to do with and U.S. growers complained bitterly when Canadian potatoes went across the border.

Now, however, the situation is different. Discouraged farmers had planted smaller crops and adverse weather reduced the yield. Buyers bid against each other for the smaller supplies available, and prices moved up. New Brunswick growers, the Saint John Telegraph-Journal reports. currently are perplexed by doubt as to whether they should sell their potato holdings now or wait in the hope that prices will go still higher. That is a question that arises from time to time in more than the potato market, and it's worrying. But it's a nice position to be in nevertheless.

# Less Consumption

THIS country has answered the world's demand for supplies with a remarkable demonstration of productive power, and today the world is "astonishingly bullish" on Canada H. A. Stevenson, President of Barclavs Bank (Canada), told shareholders at the bank's annual meeting in Montreal, in the first Canadian bank presidential review of conditions for this year.

Canada's rapid rise in place amor g the countries of international importance, the success attending the exploitation of our natural resources and the glittering prospect of wealth extraction in the future are attracting a lot of foreign capital for long-term employment here. And much more would come here but for the restrictions in some countries on export of

On the unfavorable side, Mr. Stevenson thought there was danger in depending on the United States as an export market to the extent we are now, and that this might lead to the permanent loss of other markets. He also dwelt on the dangers inherent in continuing world inflation.

"The essence of inflation is the attempt to do too much too quickly with the available flow of resources," Mr. Stevenson said. "The rearma-

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ment effort now being made by the Western powers is being undertaken by economies already under great strain in maintaining relatively high standards of living, rebuilding the ruins of the last war and launching into ambitious plans for rehabilitating the poorer and more neglected areas of the world. The immediate result of this new competition for available resources soon made itself evident in rising commodity prices, and there is good reason to conclude that . . . the world on balance has been over-consuming its available reserves and that its condition of inflation has its roots in this fact."

Thus the basic cause of world inflation is excessive world consumption, said Mr. Stevenson. This is evidenced not only by too-rapid consumption of reserves of materials but by consequent inability to maintain and increase the world's capital assets and by the decline in the purchasing

power of currencies.

"The world phenomenon of inflation is the product and sum total of a multitude of domestic and local decisions. Unless it is so regarded, it will never be effectively handled."

The best chances of an early solution, the bank president said, seem to lie in the achievement of more complete and genuine international cooperation, in the fields of production, consumption and finance as well as in the military sphere.

# Too Much Money

TO REDUCE consumption, as Mr. Stevenson advises, and to raise productivity (which means to increase the amount produced per man-hour worked) are positively anti-inflationary when the principal cause of a price rise has been a general shortage of goods. Of course the world need for more raw materials is the reason for much or most of the present huge capital investment that is swelling public purchasing power here. But with the outstanding exception of housing, we in Canada have no real shortages of consumer goods.

High levels of employment and bank deposits indicate that the public has had plenty of money with which to buy. Rather than a shortage of goods that could be remedied by reduced consumption and increased productivity, the basis of our own price rise would appear to be the existence of more money than is required to finance the flow of trade. Not too few goods, but just simply

too much money.

By all means let us raise productivity, because that means lower-cost production and thus the ability to reduce prices. This is a vital need. But let us seek for our prime cause of continuing inflation, and the means of restraining it, in our persistently rising wage-scales, in governmental expenditures for defence and for welfare (health, family allowances, old age pensions, etc.) and in huge expansionary outlays by industry. Most of these expenditures are now classed as essential and cannot be halted. But we can certainly do much more than we are to keep our demands for services within bounds and to prevent waste in public spending.





# STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

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Advertising publication printing Saturday Night Pres 71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

# HE RUNS THE RUNWAYS

by Robert Francis

L. "BILL" INGLIS, genial civil engineer turned administrator, sits in a large-windowed room on Sea Island in the Fraser River delta, looking out over the south slope of Vancouver and runs the nation's busiest airport.

No chair-borne administrator, he has also learned to fly with the Aero Club of BC, gained his private licence, and sometimes manages to get an hour away from his desk to try out the facilities of his airport.

The facilities are something, and so are the number of aircraft and passengers taking advantage of them.

VANCOUVER International Airport is the busiest in the country because all flying in the area, commercial, Air Force and private, is centred there. To Bill Inglis, whose training as a professional engineer led him to building airports before he started running one, this makes the job all the more interesting.

He looks out of his broad windows across the airfield at any moment of the day and sees an aircraft taking off or landing.

It may be a TCA North Star headed tor Montreal, a CPA Canadair headed for Australia, or a Queen Charlotte Airlines Norseman destined for some growing industrial point in BC's hinterland.

It may be a charter flight going in to some remote point where a businessman has a hunch there's business to be done, or a kid on the first nervous solo of a career in the expanding world of aviation.

As the principal west coast base and training centre for the RCAF. the airport is home for 442 and 443 auxiliary squadrons flying Mustangs, for radar, technical training and airsea rescue Cansos and Dakotas, as well as the parachute rescue squads.

Traffic in both aircraft movements and passengers has increased between 15 per cent and 20 per cent annually since the war, and is still rising from 1950's figures of 151,000 aircraft and 397,000 passengers.

Inglis, an unassuming fellow who would rather talk about his airport than about himself, admits this is a matter of reasonable pride to a city which Charles Lindbergh declined to visit with his Spirit of St. Louis in 1928 "because there is no airport fit to land on."

That was the year before the city spent its first \$300,000 to buy farmland on Sea Island and begin the development of today's operation. One aspect Inglis particularly likes, and the pilots like even more, is the clear approaches. In a region famous for its mountains, the airport lies in a wide river delta. The main approaches are over water, or flat delta land, or down the wide Fraser

Today Inglis is in charge of a new \$15,000,000 expansion, starting with construction of an improved main runway which will handle aircraft weighing up to 150,000 pounds, about double anything using the airport today.

A runway like that, Inglis hopes, should last 25 years, and it will be the longest commercial runway in Canada, 8600 feet.

The field is the busiest in Canada for one principal reason: it is the only one in the vicinity of the city. Four major airlines use it, CPA, TCA, BCPA and United. Several smaller airlines operating in the province fly from it, as well as the Air Force, flying schools, charter services, private fliers, air ambulances, U-fly outfits,



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She can buy and freeze food in quantity when prices are low. She'll always be ready for emergency meals. And she'll

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AIRPORT MANAGER Inglis: Lindbergh's comment in 1928 wouldn't apply today.

The DOMINION of CANADA

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Something important you should know about your husband...

You know him better than anyone else in the world. You know his bad points as well as his good ones. But one of his best points may have escaped your notice.

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Do you co-operate with his efforts to provide for you in this important way? Are you encouraging his habit of thrift?

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# The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

and their representatives

and helicopters. Seaplanes use an arm of the Fraser River a few hundred yards to the south.

This is the activity which resulted in 15,377 aircraft movements and 51,031 passenger arrivals and departures in August, a new record for the month which is usually the year's busiest.

Industrial growth on the west coast is partly responsible for the steady rise in post war airport activity, according to Inglis. On flights running to new developments such as the Alcan operation at Kitimat, this is particularly noticeable in the growth of air cargo shipments.

AFTER he graduated from University of BC, Inglis spent 5½ years as a construction engineer with the RCAF, helping build such airports as Goose and Gander.

This experience whetted his interest in actual flying after the war, and in 1949, when he became Airport Manager at Vancouver, he decided to find out what it was actually like to take an aircraft off and put it down again on the kind of field he had been building.

He knows now, and keeps his hand in with the Aero Club of BC, adding a few digits personally to the mounting mass of statistics which tell the story of his airport.

He has the operation on a paying basis. With a budget of \$200,000, and 30 employees on administration and maintenance, the airport cleared \$40,000 last year, which was turned back into improvements.

Relative smallness of the budget is explained by the fact that the airport administration is responsible only for its own buildings, airfield lighting, handling of gas and oil, collection of landing fees, and restaurant concessions.

The Federal Government handles meteorology, radio, and air traffic control. Under its agreement with the city, Ottawa also pays for major capital outlays for big improvements such as the new runway.

ONE ISSUE in the windsock just now is whether the Federal Government will buy the airport from the city. City fathers figure it's worth \$2,175,000.

The negotiations have rather mystified onlookers, who are not sure it would make much difference to the operation of a good airport who owns it, as long as there's a sound man running the show.

The city appears to have opened sale discussions, possibly hoping to raise the cash to replace ram-hackle Marpole Bridge, which joins the city to Sea Island where the airport lies. A case can be made out that the bridge is a joint civic-provinc d-federal responsibility, but nothing has been done to replace the ancient span which must handle all those passengers every year, to say nothing of the 1,700 people who work if the airport.

The bridge occasionally opens in order to let chuffing tugboats through.

But Inglis mainly stays out of these high level shenanigans, giving his best attention to running the airport which handles just about everything that flies in this part of the world.



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# INSURANCE

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# CAR INSURANCE BROADENED

by L. D. Millar

CAR OWNERS in all provinces except Quebec and Newfoundland will have a new automobile insurance policy after Jan. 1. It gives broader coverage and new benefits never before provided under an automobile-insurance policy in Canada. It also clarifies sections which in the past provided contentious and plugs leaks in the old coverage. Here are the print pal changes from the old policy:

MEDICAL PAYMENTS: This is a brand new coverage which provides if anyone (other than an employee or garage man who is operating or repairing your car) is injured while in while getting in or out of your car, the maturance company will pay expenses incurred within one year following the accident for medical, surgical, dental, ambulance, hospital, professional nursing and funeral services.

You choose the amount you want to be paid to the person who is hurt, and the premium is based on this amount. For example, if \$1,000 insurance is taken, the company pays up to \$1,000 for medical costs of each person who is hurt, i.e. if five are injured the maximum under this section is \$5,000.

EXTRA COVERAGE: Under the old polcey there were three separate kinds of insurance on the car—collision, fire, and theft. Extra coverages were added by endorsement. These may still be bought separately but in the new policy almost complete protection is given under two classes—collision or upset, and a new blanket clause called "Comprehensive."

This new clause is designed to plug the leaks in your insurance protection and to pay for virtually any damage to your car other than that caused by collision or upset. It includes loss due to fire, theft, damage to the car in a windstorm or flood, damage by hall, water, falling aircraft or by other eventualities. It also covers breakage of the glass of your car.

Under the new clause the insurance company will not pay for the solling of upholstery, for wear or tear, scratching, freezing or mechanical breakdown of any part of the car, or for damage to tires (except by tile or theft) unless any of these are ne result of other loss covered under this section.

The OF EQUIPMENT: As formerly, there of tools, chains, or repair equiment is not covered against loss by left, unless the entire car is stole. But theft of other equipment is no covered if it was in or on your ear or in your residence when it we taken.

A new restriction: theft by any person in your household or by an employee engaged in operating or repairing your car.

DRIVING OTHER CARS: The old policy

did not cover if you had an accident while you were driving any car but your own insured one. Now both you and your wife are covered while you drive another person's car. The policy also specifically mentions that if you are using another car while your own is being repaired or serviced, your policy operates.

CAR SALE: Under the new policy when you sell your car the existing insurance is automatically transferred to your new car for a period of two weeks. This allows you time to have the insurance changed.

IMMEDIATE FAMILY: The third-party liability section of the new policy excludes cover with respect to injuries to members of your immediate family or the family of anyone you allow to drive your car, while such relatives are riding in or getting in or out of it.

The old exclusion was effective with respect to such relatives under all circumstances. Thus if your sister should be injured by your car while she is crossing the street or while riding as a passenger in another car, the new policy covers.

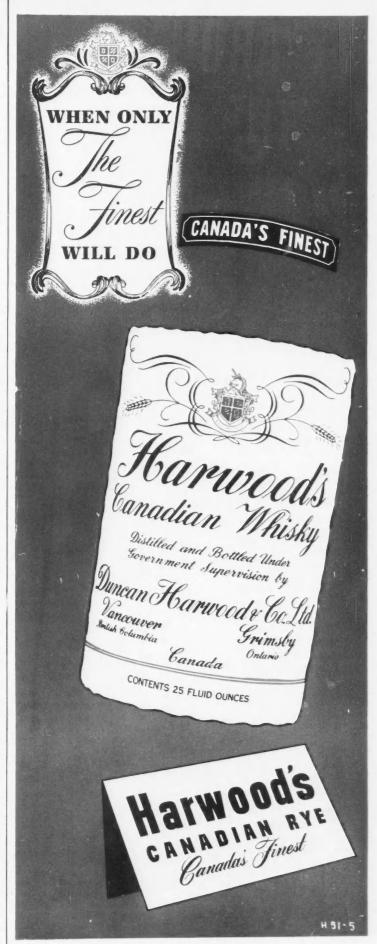
CAR RADIO: Your car radio is covered under the new policy without extra charge, unless it is a radio designed for both transmitting and receiving, such as those used in taxicabs. Formerly a radio endorsement and an extra premium were required.

PASSENGERS: This cover now appears in the application as part of Section A, third party liability, and forms part of the policy. To obtain cover all that is necessary is to include the amount of the premium.

CUSTOMS DUTY: If while in the United States your car is stolen or is so badly damaged that it cannot be brought back to Canada, under the new policy the insurance company will pay the amount of the duty which the United States Government will charge. Previously this coverage required an endorsement and extra premium.

TRAILERS: A small "pup" trailer, for use for pleasure purpose with a private passenger car is included under the third-party liability and medical payments sections without additional insurance or premium. It may be covered against loss or damage to it by collision, fire, theft, etc., by having it described in the policy and paying the necessary premium.

Other types of trailer, such as commercial, cabin or trailer home, must be insured against public liability and property damage before taken on the road. This insurance and also that covering damage to the trailer may be obtained by having the trailer described in the policy just as if you were insuring two cars.





# PLACEMARKERS TO TOM BRIGHTEN YOUR CHRISTMAS TABLE Gound'S INDIA INC. INDIA INC. Note Book

SWAN FROM AUSTRIAN PINE CONE CEMENTED ON DISC OF WOOD. BORE HOLE IN CONE FOR PIPE CLEANER NECK.FOR HEAD, FASTEN TWO SCALES FROM ANOTHER CONE SHAPED TO A POINT...

IMITATION TURKEY FROM JACK PINE CONE ... DRILL SMALL HOLE IN END. INTO IT PLACE PIPESTEM CLEANER BENT TO FORM THE HEAD AND NECK.



SPLIT CLOSED PINE CONE DOWN CENTRE WITH A COPING SAW. FASTEN TWO ENDS TOGETHER WITH CEMENT ADD CLUSTER OF CONES OR ACORNS.

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4" SQUARE SANDED SMOOTH ... BORE HOLES SIZE OF CANDLES TO BE USED. The Gards rely almost entirely on native material for Christmas decorations, other than lights and fancy tree ornaments.

Every year the whole family has a cone-hunting spree in the country. Occasionally we draw the ire of some "country cousin" but we usually try to secure them in well-wooded areas that are little frequented. We journey forth again when it comes time to gather evergreen boughs for our wreaths and other decorative purposes.

## Christmas Table Centre

The Christmas table centre we used last year is illustrated. What could be more typically Canadian than the pressed oak or maple leaves and the collection of cones? Some of the cones can be dipped in bright red and bright green paint to add color to the arrangement. This year we plan to include evergreens to replace the leaves. In case you are interested in making the candle stick holders, instructions are also given along with a couple of designs.

# Cone Place Markers

To complete the slogan "let's make it an evergreen Christmas", place markers are made from cones. Gather cones from. the Austrian pine, larch and Jack pine when they are dry. Leave them in a sunny window or on top of the furnace overnight. The warmth will open them. Three types of cone place markers that have been used are illustrated. The whole family has a share in making them. This adds to the interest and the anticipation for that day of days so quickly approaching. It is fun drawing on one's imaginaation to help make the cones look as realistic as possible. It is surprising how closely some do resemble different types of birds when they are carefully selected, placed and finished. All I hope is that you have as much fun in your house as we have in ours preparing for Christmas.



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# Elections Still Tough to Forecast

by Wilfrid Eggleston

THE RESULTS of the Ontario general election once again illustrate the difficulty of forecasting what the voting public will do, even with the aid of public opinion polls and other testing devices. It is relatively easy to detect trends, but translating these trends into actual seats is another matter.

Certainly any one who did not stop to analyze the popular figures would have jumped to the conclusion that Premier Leslie Frost had received not tar short of an acclamation from the Ontario voting public. Yet his triumph was achieved with something just less than 50 per cent of the ballots cast.

Again, the uninitiated might have supposed that the Liberals, having had their relatively small representation practically cut in half, had completely lost countenance with the Ontario voter. That is not what the popular tote showed at all. They actually increased their total popular vote by aver 12,000 votes and their percentage of the total vote rose from 29 per cent to 31 per cent.

The fact that a political party can poll 31 per cent of the total vote and elect only seven members out of 90 will revive again, presumably, the call either for proportional representation or the single transferable vote.

The "winner take all" effect of the present system was emphasized again in the plight of the CCF, which, losing 140,000 votes, and falling from 27 per cent of the total to 18, was virtually wiped out in the Legislature.

A precise translation of votes into legislative seats in the November 22nd election would have given Queen's Park the following standing:

Conservatives 44 seats Liberals 28 seats CCF 17 seats

One strong objection voiced against proportional representation is that it encourages the formation of "splinter" parties, as in France, and in such event makes it almost impossible for any party to obtain a clear majority.

A multiplicity of parties usually means that a government cannot be formed without some sort of alliance or coalition between the largest party and one of the splinter groups.

I have never studied the implications of the single transferable vote at any length, but a friend of mine who has, tells me that, unlike proportional representation, it does not favor the formation of splinter parties. "Generally," he says, "the result would be for the parties nearest to each other in policy to exchange second choice votes, and the result would be less rather than more parties." It would. of course, ensure that every member elected had been given either first or second choice by an absolute majority of voters who cast a vote in that riding, despite number of parties.

One reason why polls which may indicate trends cannot go on and give forecasters any assurance about actual seats lies in the factor of distribution. It would be theoretically possible, in a two-party fight, for party "A" with 50 per cent of the popular vote plus 90 votes (less than 50.01 per cent) to win every seat in the legislature. It would be possible in a three-party fight for a party with 34 per cent of the popular vote to win every seat. Indeed, it would be possible for a party to win 55 per cent or more of the popular vote and still fall far short of a majority at Queen's Park. provided its riding majorities were very large and concentrated into a very few ridings.

Total vote does not prove much when translated into seats, either. George Henry, in 1934, polled 9,000 more votes than Howard Ferguson did in 1929—yet he got 74 less seats! Incredible? "Mitch" Hepburn" polled nearly 400,000 more votes than W. E. N. Sinclair had in 1929; this set the stage for the 1934 landslide.

BOY LANG

FINANCE

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-Novie in Vancouver Sur

remember, gentlemen—I don't want to hear any loose talk around here about disarmament . . . "



The non-life insurance industry presents a unique exhibit of business institutions of great age—many exceeding the century mark, and some two centuries. Nonetheless casualties have been numerous. Survival indicates prudent management and skilled underwriting control. "The Western" exemplifies this. Starting in 1851 with a paid up capital of only £2,000, it now has assets of over \$24,000,000.

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Inflation Serious Problem, But General Business Conditions Good

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA EXECUTIVES ADDRESS 77th ANNUAL MEETING

Toronto, November 28:-The 77th Annual Meeting of Imperial Bank of Canada was held today at the Head Office in Toronto. Mr. I. K. Johnston, President, in his address to the meeting pointed out that while the adverse balance of trade in the first nine months of 1951 was large, there is every indication that this situation will be eased by additional defense contracts from the United States. Increased U.S. capital investments were a factor in financing this balance in 1951, and reflect continued confidence in the

Mr. Johnston, commenting on the current economic conditions in Canada and abroad, said in part:

The past year has been a difficult one for bankers, as well as for their cus-tomers, by reason of the restrictions on borrowings, designed to assist in curbing inflation. I shall refer to this later but I should like to say now that our customers have shown willingness to co-operate with us, although in some cases it has meant postponing plans for expansion. We appreciate this co-oper-ation by our customers.

ation by our customers.

During the year, as mentioned in our Directors' Report, we lost, through death, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, one of our Vice-Presidents. Mr. Hobbs had been a Director since May, 1922 and a Vice-President since September, 1945. He had wide business interests and his experience and advice were most valuable to the Bank. We miss him very much. The vacancy on the Board was filled by the election of Mr. L. S. Mackersy, our General Manager. our General Manager

## THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IN 1951

During the last twelve months the Canadian economy has been operating Canadian economy has been operating uniformly at near capacity. Employment has been at record levels; out of an expanded civilian working force of over 5,400,000 persons in August, the most recent date of report, the unemployed numbered only 78,000 or about one and one-half per cent. Our gross national production which was just under \$18 billion in 1950 will considerably exceed \$20 billion in 1951. Of this increase in the total value of output a large part is due to an increase in large part is due to an increase in prices; but even after allowing for this, real output, which rose by 4 per cent in 1950, will probably rise by 5-6 per

cent in 1951.

The very high level of economic activity has been brought about by a notable upsurge in spending. This occurred first largely in the private sector of the economy with additional outlay on capital goods, on a substantial increase in inventories and through more consumer buying, partly in anticipation of later needs. Recently it has been carried along by increased defense expenditures, as the defense program rises in tempo. Such a level of spending has been associated with a sustained and substantial upward movement of the cost-of-living. Wholesale prices have moved upward also though in the last few months they have shown a last few months they have shown a tendency to level off. Aside from the threat to our freedom and well-being

imposed by the actions of communist countries, inflation has been perhaps our most vexing current problem. It has not yet reduced production but it has worsened the position of those people whose incomes lag in adjust-ment, it does lead to worry and dis-putes, and it does make the orderly transference of resources from one use to another more difficult. It is a corroding influence on the purchasing value of the dollar.

As always, conditions in the Canadian economy have been greatly influenced by the state of affairs in those coun-tries with whom our large foreign trade is conducted. But to a greater exin Canada now arise at home

# DOLLAR SCARCITY AGAIN

Before dealing with domestic matters however, I should like to comment briefly on the main economic developin those countries with whom our trade is large. Last year I noted that the problem of dollar scarcity had been greatly eased partly owing to the defense spending of the United States. detense spending of the United States. Unfortunately, as seemed possible then, the improvement has not been sustained. Up to the end of the second quarter of 1951 the growth in the dollar balances of the sterling area continued but in the third quarter this growth was always to be seen the second that the second was always to be seen the second that the second was always to be seen the second that the second th trend was sharply reversed; the ster-ling area's dollar balances declined by about \$600 million. This situation is the result of a much sharper rise in the value of sterling area imports from the dollar countries than in the value of its exports thereto. The growing defense spending in the United Kingdom is resonsible for part of the increase of sterling area imports. At the same time it was necessary to rebuild inventories of raw materials which had been de-pleted. And more oil has now to be paid pleted, And more oil has now to be paid for in dollars owing to the loss of Iranian supplies. The smaller expansion in exports is partly caused by increased costs in the United Kingdom. To some extent this may be due to domestic ab-sorption of goods previously exported. Further, to restrain their domestic de-mands dollar countries have imposed taxes and restricted credit thus making all sales more difficult including sales of British goods, as for instance, sales of British cars in Canada. While the dollar situation has thus

deteriorated recently one

draw conclusions about the future too hastily. The fact remains that produc-tion in Western Europe continues to rise. The Iranian situation may yet be settled so that oil flows to Britain once more. A tightening supply situation in the United States may cut dollar ex-ports and increasing U.S. and Canadian defense spending on the European continent will increase world dollar sup-plies. Nevertheless Britain continues to suffer from the lack of overseas investincome lost during the world war. Overseas holders of sterling balances still are able to use them only to purchase British goods. Such exports earn no dollars. Other goods which earn no dollars. Other goods which might have been exported have been attracted to the home market by a ris-ing domestic demand. Whatever the long-run upshot of these various ten-dencies, there is little doubt that re-newed dollar scarcity will seriously delay the removal of trade and ex-change restrictions now imposed by newed dollar scalesy delay the removal of trade and exchange restrictions now imposed by non-dollar countries. It may thus retard the restoration of our exports

## PRICE STABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, our most important customer, a very high level of economic activity is being maintained while great shifts in the pattern of production are carried through. The manufacture of durable consumer goods and the building of houses have sharply declined though the output of non-durable consumer goods has remained steady and investment in other capital goods is still high. Labour and production facilities thus released are now being used for defense goods as the "tooling-up" stage in the rearmament program comes to an end. This In the United States, our most ment program comes to an end. This shift in types of goods being turned out is much aided by a considerable current increase in private saving and a consequent reduction in consumer buying which is being felt in a number

of lines.

To be making this transfer of production capacity from civilian to defense production without a continued and sharp rise of prices is a notable achievement for the American economy. No other one factor is of such great importance in the worldwide battle against inflation as the stabilization of prices in the United States. tion of prices in the United States especially when it is attained without a fall in the levels of production upon a fail in the levels of production upon which the defense of the free world so largely depends. To countries which have suffered great inflationary pres-sure from the worldwide rise in the prices of raw materials it is a great brices of raw materials it is a great boon that goods they must now buy in the United States have ceased to rise in price also. If, as their military output grows, the United States can keep prices stable it will have made a prime contribution to the ability of European countries to rearm.

# HEAVY IMPORT BALANCE

Since Canada, as well as the United States, is to be an important source of defense goods and basic raw materials for the North Atlantic community we too must master our inflationary forces. To appraise their power we must first consider how the factors just discussed impinge upon the Canadian economy. Perhaps the most re-markable feature of our international economic position is the substantial import surplus on merchandise account of more than \$325 million in the first 9 months of 1951 as against an almost exact balance of trade in 1950. Though both the volume and prices of our total exports continue to rise, the volume and prices of imports rise faster. Our exports to the United States have held and the content states have held up well but the expected increase in sales volume of raw materials to the United Kingdom, estimated at 50 per cent after official talks last Spring, has

not yet come about.

The substantial rise in imports, largely from the United States, in the first nine months of this year reflects not only the general rise in our incomes but also a number of special factors. The exchange restrictions imposed in 1947 had prevented imports from the United States from rising as wight house here expected with a second of the state of the second of the s might have been expected with rising incomes; the removal of these restrictions late in 1950 brought about ab-normally high imports for the time being. Some Canadian buying was in anticipation of later shortages and thus was above normal. We also have been buying more American type weapons while our capacity to produce them is being developed.

The strong upward trend of imports may not continue. The reduced sale of consumer durables as the result of recent restrictions may reduce imports of such commodities and parts used in of such commodities and parts used in Canadian production. Possible shor-tages of capital goods in the United States may also restrict such buying there. Our inventories of many kinds of goods have been well built up and additional importing for that purpose may be smaller.

EXPORT PROSPECTS

As American defense production grows Canada's exports to the United States should continue to grow also, American use of our newsprint should increase as our production increases. Base metals are everywhere already in short supply. Our lumber sales to the United States have been well-maintained this year despite the decline in residential construction. The recent raising of the ceiling for American purchases of military equipment abroad has resulted already in some contracts being

let in Canada.

Our exports to the sterling area pend to a large extent on their dollar situation. With lower stocks of raw materials and food in Britain and with their defense requirements added to ordinary demands, our exports to them should grow if dollars can be fo Despite our rising costs of produc we are still the cheapest market

many of the commodities they need The large adverse balance of 173 for the first nine months of 1951 for the first nine months of 1951 financed mainly by a continuing in of American capital and only moderate extent by using up d reserves. The capital inflow included U.S. direct investment, their purchof new Canadian provincial, municand industrial securities and some ing of our outstanding securities. ing of our outstanding securities. In-like last year, little of the inflow an be attributed to exchange speculation. Rather it reflects continued confidence in the future of this country.

## DEFENSE AND NATIONAL PRODUCTION

To turn to domestic development are now in one of our greatest per of expansion. The amount of cat being devoted to resource developm to the creation of industrial plant equipment, to the production of pogenerating capacity and transportate equipment, to the development of oil resources, to agriculture and huss-ing is truly phenomenal. These expen-ditures account for more than 20 per cent of the gross national expenditure. Canada's defense production program

is now adding its quota to these vast claims on our current production. At first its main effect was to stimulate private expenditures on plant and equipment, on inventories and on consumer goods. Now the income created by rising employment in defense in-dustries is being added to the income stream.

production capacity for arms ture comes from different In part it is provided by our manufacture sources. national output. In the first months of 1951 the index of in-al production averaged 12 per above the comparable period in

part the greater supply of ma-ls required has come from imports, h are 25 per cent higher in volume first six months of 1951 than in To a growing extent, however, we rely on a diversion of production ity from civilian to defense pur-In the United States where de-production is very large and fense production is very large and capital expenditure, excepting residential construction, is being maintained, consumer durable goods production is sharply down.

## OUR GROWING PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

In the longer period our defense requirements may quite possibly be more largely met out of a growing Canadian output of goods and services. Several factors will bring about this expansion output. Our labour force expands over one per cent each year from ural increase; and immigration, ch may reach 150 000 this year, will add a like amount. Our capital equip-ment has expanded enormously in the last five years and continues to grow. While our information is not adequate to make a firm estimate it appears that manufacturing facilities, for instance may have increased by more than 40 per cent from 1946 to the present. In agriculture the great mechanization of the post-war years has permitted a rise in output despite a decline in the farm working force. Substantial additions have been made, and are being made, to our usable resources. Some of these already bearing fruit. Alberta oil the first time is being used in large ounts in Central Canada. Under fully designed development policy and with continuing enterprise on the part of our producers new pools are being discovered, new wells being added, new transportation facilities built and new processing plants constructed. Likewise the output of mine and forest, which provide so much of the materials of our production, whether they be constructed, as her release a plant of the materials. nickel, asbestos, or gold, woodpulp ewsprint, continues to grow.

this, in three to four years' time, be added the outflow of new iron from Quebec and Labrador, Confrom Quebec and Labrador. Con-minimum on the railway and on docks heady proceeding; and the harness-of power for use in the project is or way. The St. Lawrence Seaway, which an early beginning now ap-probable, will add significance to from ore developments in addition of contribution to defense and eleccontribution to defense and elec-power. A project of truly great ortions for the production of alumat Kitimat, British Columbia, is initial stages. Expected ultimate-cost \$550 million and to have an all capacity of 500,000 tons of alu-m, it will rely on hitherto un-ed water power and a favorable portation site. Likewise there will rising output of uranium and an ased use of natural in such large quantities in the

only is there a growth in all our ictive agents—labour, capital and rees — but they are being used increasing efficiency through the gament and labour.

## INFLATION IS A PROBLEM

The defense program, however, has financial as well as physical aspects and financial be more troublesome than the actual problems of production. Be-lween June of 1950 and June 1951 our cost-of-living index rose by about 14 per cent, a trend which has continued recently on a more moderate scale. Part of this rise stems from rising prices of our imports, a condition from which we cannot isolate ourselves. But much stems from domestic sources.

To cope with the situation a redirection and curtailment of our spending is necessary if further inflation is to be avoided. The measures currently being applied to meet the problem are strong and varied. The increased taxes of the Federal Government which may be ex-pected to yield a large surplus will cut pected to yield a large surplus will cut into private spending power. There has been a renewed dependence on mone-tary action, with higher interest rates on bonds and tighter credit. In this the Banks have played their part. The policy not to expand business credit gested by the Bank of Canada in February of this year has resulted in much ruary of this year has resulted in much smaller increases in the early months of the year than in the immediately preceding period and a levelling off tendency more recently. To this may be added much stricter consumer credit regulations, a tightening of money in the residential construction field and some curtailment of non-essential investment through the deferred depre-ciation provisions.

All these measures appear to be having their effect. Beginning in the sec-ond quarter of this year the volume of

consumer spending has declined. Some of this decline may be attributable to increased personal taxes, but it is to be hoped it also indicates a desirable increase in personal savings. Housing excrease in personal savings. Housing co-crease in personal savings a noticeable de-penditure is showing a noticeable de-cline. Inventories are currently at high levels and perhaps not much further increase will take place. While it is too early to draw firm conclusions, while defense outlay is in an expanding phase the relative steadiness in the wholesale price index in the last few months and the slowing down of the rise in the cost-of-living index recently may mean some lessening in inflationary pres-sures. A rising defense expenditure, however, will permit no early or large relaxation in these restrictive meas-

The Canadian economy is buoyant and should remain so if it can be so managed as to control the inflationary pressures inherent in our present circumstances. Our difficulties arise from the searching pressures of the interna-tional situation. Perhaps the best one can hope for is a prolonged period in which we and the other associated nations must continue the policy of containment of Russia. We have, I feel, made progress in this and if we can manage our own affairs successfully, despite the continuing pressures, we need not fear for our safety nor our

economic well-being.

Fund which now amounts to \$11,000,-000, and have carried forward a balance of \$1,075,745. We trust you will consider this showing satisfactory.

Deposits at \$484.742,046, showing an increase of \$6,994,000, are again at an all time high. Non-interest bearing deposits increased \$8,491,000, and interest-bearing deposits increased \$6,152,000, at total increase of \$14,643,000, but Government of Canada deposits decreased \$168,000, and Provincial deposits decreased \$7,481,000 a total of \$7,649,000. We note with a great deal of satisfaction that deposits by the public continue to show a substantial gain. tinue to show a substantial gain.

## INVESTMENTS

Investments, not exceeding market value, total \$196,768,301, a decrease of \$23,998,000. Short term Government of Canada Securities increased by \$2,797,000 but long term Government of Canadas decreased \$21,783,000, a net decrease of slightly less than \$19,000,000. Provincial and Municipal Government Securities decreased \$3,569,000, and other Rands decreased \$3,569,000, and other Rands decreased \$30,000. We do Securities decreased \$3,569,000, Other Bonds decreased \$391,000. We onthold any Public Securities other than Canadian as against a holding of \$1,051,000 last year. We consider our portfolio of readily marketable securities to be ample for all needs.

## LOANS

Loans total \$234,074,343, an increase of \$28,631,000. Current Loans increased of \$28,631,000. Current Loans increased \$26,476,000, Provincial Loans increased \$1,795,000, and loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities increased \$955,000, while Call Loans decreased \$555,000. We have no Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada as against \$43,000 last

## BANK PREMISES

Bank Premises Account, including furniture, fixtures and equipment, stands at \$7,960,594, an increase of \$873,000. This reflects the continued growth of our business and the continuation of our policy of providing our branches with modern and attractive premises and the most up-to-date equipment possible. The resulting benefits in improved service and working conditions are shared both by our customers and our staff. tomers and our staff.

## SHAREHOLDERS AND BRANCHES

Our shareholders now number 3,297—an increase of 91 for the past year, 225 of our shareholders are resident in the United States which is four less than last year.

than last year.

We opened ten new branches during the year, one of which was a subbranch. Two sub-branches were closed, and one sub-branch was placed on a full-time basis. Including 7 sub-branches we now have 224 branches located in the following Provinces: Alberta—30, British Columbia—18, Manitoba—8, North West Territories—1, Nova Scotia—1, Ontario—131, Quebec—10. Saskatchewan—25.

## STAFF

During the year our staff increased 259 and now numbers 2,948 of which 1,491 are young ladies, their number at present being in excess of 50%. Attention has been given to the development of our staff training facilities and emphasis placed on the improvement of our service to the general public. Our continued expansion offers many opportunities for promotion to young men continued expansion offers many op-portunities for promotion to young men willing to devote their talents and en-ergy to the service of the Bank. We have many examples to illustrate the promising future awaiting young men in the service of the Bank today, and you would be doing any young man a service in bringing these facts to his at-tention as well as furthering the intention. service in oringing these facts to als at-tention, as well as furthering the inter-ests of the Bank. I welcome this op-portunity to commend the efficiency and conscientious hard work of the members of the staff who have made possible the results shown by the Statement. I am proud of our staff and thank them for their loyalty and devo-tion to duty during the past year.

# **Bank Executive Predicts** Record Farm Income

# Farm Income May Reach \$3 Billion Despite Adverse Weather Conditions

Toronto, November 28:-Mr. L. S. Mackersy, General Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, speaking at the 77th Annual Meeting of Shareholders held in Toronto today, stated that despite many difficulties the crop yield and cash returns for farm produce will reach an alltime high in 1951.

Mr. Mackersy, commenting on conditions and developments in Canada, said

The farmers of the West have experienced a difficult harvest season due to unfortunate weather conditions. Despite these difficulties the crop yield and quality and, therefore, the final cash returns will represent a vast improvement over the preceding year.

ment over the preceding year.

The cash payments from the sale of farm products for the first half of the current year were \$1,246 million as compared to \$887 million for the same period last year, and \$1,085 million in 1949 was the best previous mark. This unprecedented increase in farm income was mainly due to increased marketing, although higher prices were also a contributing factor. As the second half of the year's income is invariably greater than the first, it can be confidently predicted that the total 1951 income will surpass anything previously attained. Perhaps an estimate of \$3,000 attained. Perhaps an estimate of \$3,000 million may be reached against \$2,500 million, the highest previously earned

In general the year to date has been one of substantial new developments as, for example, the aluminum project in British Columbia and the uranium fields of the North. Coupled with this uranium the further and notable increase in is the further and notable increase in the oil developments of Alberta, with exploration actively continuing not only in that province but in Saskatch-ewan and Manitoba as well. Further steps in the development of the iron

ore fields in Quebec and Labrador are

also worthy of specific comment.

It is pleasing to note that immigration has been stepped up. These new-comers are a welcome aid to the further growth of Canada and have been readily absorbed in the field of farm-

ing, industry and commerce.

There is practically no unemploment, wages and farm income are record figures and plant facilities, w

but rare exceptions, are in use to ca-pacity; foreign trade, too, is up. The one Domestic problem, and it is very real, is that of inflation and all very real, is that of inflation and all citizens should fully co-operate by word and deed in any and all efforts being exerted to minimize the present trend of ever increasing costs — to do otherwise is to court disaster.

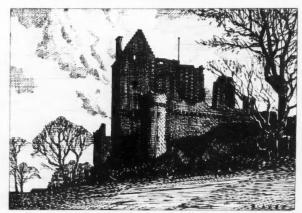
## ASSETS, DEPOSITS REACH ALL-TIME HIGH

The Seventy-seventh Annual Statement of the Bank now before you shows total assets of \$535,606,041, the highest figure so far in our history, the crease over last year being \$8.857 .-

## PROFITS

The profits, before provision for depreciation and taxes, were \$2,862,000, showing an increase of \$211,692. Out of this amount we have provided for depreciation of \$475,600, slightly less than last year, and Government of Canada and Provincial taxes of \$1,150,000, which increased \$157,000. The balance left amounted to \$1,236,400, out of which dividends at the rate of \$1.20 per share amounting to \$840,000 were paid which dividends at the rate of \$1.20 per share amounting to \$840,000 were paid snare amounting to \$340,000 were pain and provision for payment of a bonus of 20c per share totalling \$140,000 was made, leaving a balance of \$256,400. From this amount we have written \$150,000 off Bank Premises Account leaving \$106,400 to be added to Profit and Loss Account, making a balance of \$2,075,745. From this balance we have transferred \$1,000,000 to Reserve

# COTLAN



Craigmillar Castle

Today, lovely Craigmillar Castle lies in ruins but its walls were once witness to a sinister plot. According to legend Mary Queen of Scots met her nobles here and planned the murder of Darnley, her husband.

And from the very heart of Scotland ... the reward of 150 years' distiller's skill . . .

Mc CALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTS WHISKY





32-51

# CONTINENTAL

Let Experts Solve Your Life **Insurance Problems** 

# CONTINENTAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

A Purely Canadian Company - Established 1899

NEWTON J. LANDER PRESIDENT

WALTER F. SMITH VICE-PRESIDENT and CHAIRMAN of the BOARD

SQUARE

Head Office: TORONTO



u

# Silverwood Dairies, Limited

Class "A" Dividend No. 21

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1952, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 3rd, 1951.

Class "B" Dividend No. 15

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Five cents (5c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1952, to shareholders of record December 3rd, 1951.

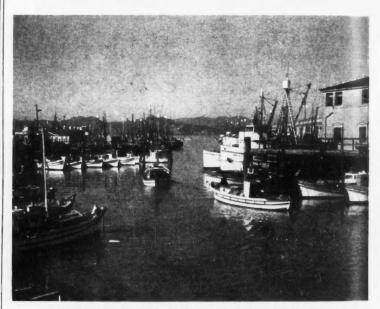
By Order of the Board.

L. R. GRAY, Secretary.

London, Ontario, November 22, 1951



HOTELS CROWN SAN FRANCISCO'S FAMED NOB HILL



FISHERMEN'S WHARF IS RENDEZVOUS FOR GOURMETS



NEON SIGNS ARE THE ONLY CHANGE IN CHINATOWN

# CITY BY THE GOLDEN GATE

by J. L. Merrick

TRAVELLERS yearning for those "far away places with strange sounding names" can find an authentic sample of any of them in San Francisco, California's cosmopolitan cornerstone.

Its traditional hospitality back to normal, San Francisco once more is "the city that knows how" when it comes to entertaining the visitor seeking romance and adventure.

Of course, some of the things visitors have been wont to associate with San Francisco have gone. The wide-open Barbary Coast is no more, and hasn't been for a long time. Neither do the lofty spires of clipper ships loom against the sky along the city's famed Embarcadero.

But nobody ever has, or ever will do anything about the natural features with which San Francisco is so plentifully endowed—the many hills (14) commanding awe inspiring views in any direction; the sun dropping beyond the Golden Gate; the blue of the Bay; the view of the distant Berkeley Hills just at sunset.

Even the man-made things change but little, and that for the better. Chinatown, picturesque area of pagoda roofs and bright bazaars, has gone Western only to the extent of neon signs and having the quarter's main thoroughfare, Grant Avenue, made one-way for motor traffic. But since the best way to see San Francisco's Chinatown is on foot anyway, that change makes little difference.

THE QUAINT but functional cable cars still wend their clangorous way up and down the steep hills as they have for so many decades, stoutly resisting encroachment of gasoline buses and trackless trolleys. Market Street has taken on the new look since two of the four trolley tracks have been removed, but the Ferry Building at one end and towering Twin Peaks at the other remain unchanged.

San Francisco has been termed

cosmopolitan and quite properly so. In few other American cities can there be found such a wide range of nationalities.

SN December 8, 1951

Men from every nation were lured to San Francisco by the discovery of gold, and the city quickly became a port of importance. Many residents today are descendants of those pioneers, and the marks of their coming are seen in the different quarters of the city.

One memory of San Francisco that remains forever is that of the multitude of dishes to be found there. San Francisco is renowned for the number and variety of its restaurants. Armenian, Russian, Mexican, Basque, Kosher, French, Italian, Continental, Greek, Hungarian, Chinese, or just good, substantial American not to overlook those specializing in seafood on famed Fishermen's Wharf.



# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1951

## ASSETS

,,,,,,	
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	82,392,723.76
Government and other Public Securities Not exceeding market value	606,049,516.38
Other Bonds and Stocks (	80,023,415.98
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient	31,639,205.12
Total Quick Assets	\$1,008,668,555.27
Loans and Discounts After full provision for bad and doubtful debts	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for	
Customers (See contra):	49,878,138.81
Bank Premises	22,158,598.11
Other Assets	6,192,521.95
Total Assets	\$1,734,097,615,87

## LIABILITIES

LIMBILITIE	0
Notes in Circulation  Deposits	\$ 24,151.16 1,615,067,231.24 49,878,138.81
Other Liabilities	
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00 30,000,000.00 770,404.43
Account	5,743,414.73

Total Liabilities......\$1,734,097,615.87

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year Ended 31st October, 1951

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1951, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriation to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts	s .\$8,378,339. <b>84</b>
Less:Provision for Dominion Government taxes.\$3,005,000.00Depreciation on Bank Premises.1,350,194.38	3 4,355,194.3 <b>8</b>
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions	\$4,023,145.46 3,000,000.00
Amount carried forward	\$1,023,145.46 4,720,269.27
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1951	

S. M. WEDD

JAMES STEWART



SANTA'S VISITORS: Rockwell's latest Santa has typioal skull cap, square-rimmed spectacles and halo. But courier's pouch is new. (At left.)



IN REAL LIFE: Christmas caroller painted last year was neighbor lad. He could be Rockwell's mental image of himself 40-odd years ago.

# Christmas by Rockwell



HE COULD HARDLY LOOK and act less like Santa Claus if he tried. But Norman Rockwell is this continent's most vivid portrayer of Christmas as well as being its best known and most loved illustrator. His paintings of Santa and his elves and reindeer, and Yuletide's fiddlers, dancers, carollers and children have delighted more than a generation of youngsters and oldsters.

Rockwell painted his first Christmas illustration 35 years ago—a top-hatted gentleman of the 1916 era in the act of trying on a Santa Claus beard. His latest are two done for this Christmas (Santa and the two children, shown on this page, and a dancing threesome on a music box).

Because illustrators are beset with deadlines, a

hot midsummer day may find him poking through an even hotter attic in search of Christmas tree decorations, or beseeching a florist to make up a Christmas wreath for use as prop for one of his paintings,

Though a New Yorker by birth, Rockwell is firmly rooted in his adopted Vermont. He lives in a 200-year-old farmhouse in the foothills of the Green Mountains—a setting that might have come straight from one of the canvases of his friend and close neighbor, Grandma Moses. Sentimentalist or realist, Rockwell loves Christmas and enjoys it as few men are capable of doing. Certainly tew men have contributed more to making Christmas for others the merry and magical season that it is

ROCKWELL, a youthful and wiry 57 years, paints in a barn-red studio in back of his home.

BUNDLE-LADEN MAILMAN was inspired by neighborhood postman of jovial character. (Center.)

FAMILIAL SCENE was painted from recollection of trip to woods with sons in search of a tree.



# MRS. MACDONALD'S RECIPE

# BAKED FOR A PRINCESS



Mrs. A. L. Macdonald

NLY PRIVATE RESIDENCE honored by the presence of Princess Elizabeth during her visit to Canada was that of the Premier of Nova Scotia, Angus L. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald. While in Halifax Their Royal Highnesses, and their suite, went there for afternoon tea and, by all accounts, it was one of the most informal and charming interludes in the Royal visit.

Served some of Mrs. Macdonald's Scottish oat bread, Princess Elizabeth remarked that it was like that often served at home . . . high praise, indeed because, of course, the Queen is of Scottish birth. SATURDAY NIGHT asked Mrs. Macdonald to share with its readers the recipe for the bread which pleased the Princess. This she has graciously consented to do. Says Mrs. Macdonald:

"Actually this is not a 'bread' in the accepted meaning of the word, being more like a thin biscuit, unsweetened and inclined to be a bit crumbly. The recipe was given to me by my late mother-in-law when I first visited her in Cape Breton many years ago. It had come with the early settlers from the Highlands of Scotland hundreds of years before.

"In these early days, of course, the meal would be ground by hand. Nowadays we have to use the packaged variety, thereby no doubt losing some of the good fresh oatmeal flavor. However, it is quite delicious simply spread with butter, as it was served to the Princess, but it is 'extra special' served with cheese or cold meats, particularly ham.

"Here, then, is the very simple recipe for

## SCOTTISH OAT BREAD

4 cups standard oatmeal (not rolled oats!)

4 tablespoons of shortening, half of which should be butter

34 spoonful of soda
Pinch of salt

"Mix this thoroughly, adding slowly enough milk to make a fairly soft dough. Roll quite thinly on a lightly floured surface, cut in squares or strips, and brown lightly in hot oven."

Mrs. Macdonald adds, "My Cape Breton husband says there might be a bit less shortening in this recipe, but it is the way it came from Scotland long ago and I wouldn't think of changing it!"

# FOR CHRISTMAS

by Lenore A. Pratt

CHRISTMAS has the sound of bells,
Sleighbells' treble mirth in country lanes,
The steeple's chime that faints and swells
With a veering wind as daylight wanes;
Tinkling their notes of pure felicity.

Christmas has the breath of fir Brought in at twilight, its dark branches stift With rime, and fragrant with beads of myrrh And clustered cones; and Christmas is a whiff Of oranges and cinnamon and almonds blent Together with carnations' ruby scent.

Christmas is laughter running down the stair; Secrets, rustlings, the enchanted tree Of golden baubles and spun angels'-hair; Christmas is bell and star and mystery, The open door within whose light Enters the well-beloved on Christmas night.





Every Week in "SATURDAY NIGHT"

Canada's finest Cross-Word Puzzle

the "Brain-Teaser" by the Crerars



WORLDLY-WISE: Is sophistication expressed by one's choice of perfume? Yardley's "Lotus" is a gala perfume.

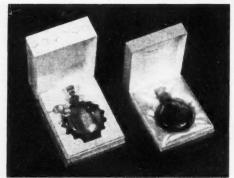


CORNUCOPIA: Bright and sparkling cone holds a dram of Elizabeth Arden's "Blue Grass" in a nest of shiny cellophane.

FEATHER PRESSED POWDER comes off on the puff at a touch, but can't spill. In Yardley's handsome golden beauty case.



FRENCH ACCENT on elegance in "Requete", subtle, seductive, and the latest perfume from the century-old house of Worth in Paris.



-Rapid Grip and Batter





COOL COLOGNE: Tangy flower scent keys Beauty Counselor's "Star Dust". Comes in a package that's striped with gold and whites.





SAMPLER: Four of Ciro's well-known fragrances . . . "Danger", "New Horizons", . . . and also their new "Acclaim".

CHRISTMAS HAMPER: Filled with Christmas gifts by Beauty Counselors, Available in three sizes with choice of beauty aids.

# Christmas, 1951





CARD TRICK: When the card is opened a green Christmas bell pops up to reveal a bottle of Lentheric's "Tweed" perfume.



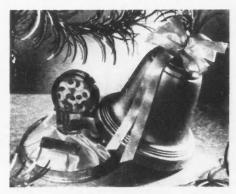
SILVER CIRCLE and bell topped with a red bow is stage setting for "Meladie" perfume. Excellent tree trim or table favor.



FROM PARIS comes Caron's "Fleur de Rocaille," a fragile, aristocratic fragrance charming as a bouquet of tiny flowers.



BEAUTY DUO: Lotions to smooth the hands and as luxurious finale to the bath . . . both scented with Arden's "Blue Grass."



HANDBAG LCOT: Coty's golden bell (plastic) houses perfume-filled Purser, pressed powder compact and a creamy lipstick.



TRAVELLER'S AID: Elizabeth Arden's Trippit Box of simulated leather. Has everything needed enroute for complexion care.

FULL OF FLOWERS: Goya's newest perfume, "Pink Mimosa," is a warm, gay, and long-lasting fragrance of sophistication.



# Guide to Glamour Gifts

EAR SIR: We've been looking into the matter of your generous impulses, and some facts that should delight the distaff side have come to light. For one thing, who do you think buys most of the fine perfumes, resplendent beauty kits and sets of toiletries de luxe to be found in all the shops at this time of the year? You do. The manager of one of this country's largest toiletries departments estimates that ordinarily 85 per cent of his customers are women, but come the Christmas shopping season 50 per cent are men. So, you see, you're a pretty important man in those perfumed environs.

A large number of you are in the Santa Claus business in a big way. As a businessman you may order as many as 100 items as gifts for employees and other business associates. Other facts: You prefer to do your own shopping . . .

You shop fairly early . . . It doesn't take you long to make up your mind. All of which adds up to a state of affairs highly satisfactory all around. Few gifts are apt to be as universally pleasing to all the women on your list, and you rate an easily—and honestly—won reputation as a man of discernment.

As a helpful gesture in your direction, we've spread across these pages some of the things you'll find in the shops. A Merry Christmas to you!—B.C.

FRAGRANTLY HERS: It's "Bois des Iles" by Chanel, and is a light-hearted, delicate perfume that has appeal for every taste.





# SPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

CHRISTMAS CAKE, cookies, candy, jams and preserves are always welcome gifts and you can enhance them by packaging attractively. Pottery or glass casserole dishes, unusual china-

ware containers (like the drum and wheelbarrow in the picture) all make for gay and festive gifts. You'll get a special thank-you if you send a typed copy of one of the recipes—your prize-winning one of course.

Here are some recipes which may help out with your gift assortment.

## Polka Dot Meringues

- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 2 egg whites
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/4 tsp. vanilla
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 2 cups corn flakes

1 pkg. semi-sweet chocolate (6 oz.) Add salt to egg whites and beat until frothy. Add sugar, about two table-spoons at a time, and continue to beat until very thick. Beat in vanilla. Fold in nuts, corn flakes and 2/3 package of semi-sweet chocolate. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. Top each meringue with 3 or 4 chocolate pieces. Bake in very slow oven (300°F) 20 minutes. Yield: 3 dozen cookies.

Here is an unusual cookie dough made up of shortening, molasses, flavorings and a cake mix.

## Orange Nut Cookies

- 1/2 cup soft shortening
- 2 tablespoons light molasses
- I tablespoon grated orange rind
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- I package white cake mix
- 34 cup finely chopped nuts

Cream shortening, add molasses, cinnamon and orange rind. Then work in cake mix and nuts with pastry blender or fingers until mixture is like pastry dough and well blended. Shape into small balls using 1 teaspoon for each and place on *ungreased* cookie sheet about 2" apart. Press each ball flat with fork or bottom of greased and sugared glass. Bake in 375 F oven about 8 minutes. Let cool a few minutes before removing from sheet. Yield: About 5½ dozen cookies.

## Different Shapes

Butter Balls—Form dough into very small balls and do not flatten. Bake and while warm roll in powdered or fruit sugar.

Prickley Butter Balls—Omit nuts from dough. Before baking dip balls in beaten egg whites and then in chopped nuts or crushed cereal flakes.

Crescents—Form dough into cylinders and shape into crescents on cookie sheet. While warm dust with powdered sugar.

Thimble Cookies—Indent centre of each ball of dough with a thimble, Bake 5 minutes and press again, continue baking until done. Let cool a minute and then place a small amount of marmalade or jam in each indentation.

## **Dough Variations**

- 1. Use honey in place of molasses.
- Use 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind in place of orange rind. Omit rind and use an assortment of spices.
- 3. Use desiccated or cut shredded coconut in place of nuts.

The possibilities are endless. Honey, cinnamon and chopped blanched almonds are wonderful flavor partners, for example, so make up one to suit yourself. Try our version first, though, to get the idea and please note there is no liquid other than molasses or honey.

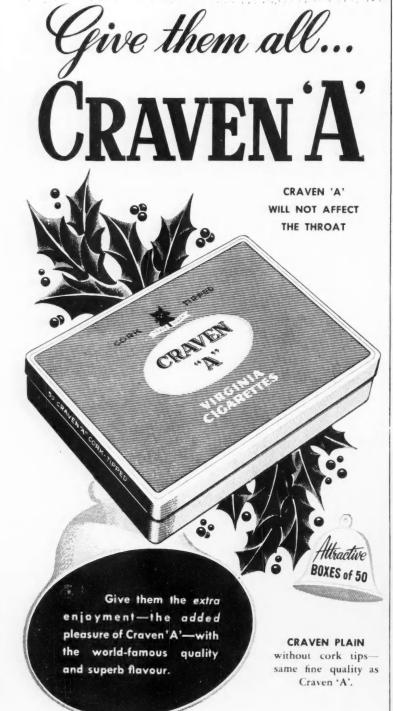
Here is one of our best efforts in confections. We gave it last year, but because of its popularity and success it merits repeating:

# Candied Grapefruit Peel

Save skin from halved grapefruitas many as you wish. Two or more (whole) grapefruit will yield about 100 pieces. Remove white membrane and cut skin in strips or petals. Cover with water in open kettle and boil 15 minutes. Discard water, repeat with fresh water-twice more. A total of three times. Measure drained peel and for each pint add 2 cups sugar, 112 cups water and 1/8 tsp. salt. Cook slowly in open kettle until syrup is quite heavy. Beware of syrup caramelizing. When done remove from heat. Measure and for each pint of peel and syrup add 12 envelope (12 thsp.) gelatine softened in 2 thsp. cold water. Stir well to dissolve. Let stand in syrup until cold. Drain on cake rack and then roll in granulated sugar-Addition of gelatine keeps the peel



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Every Week
in
Saturday Night
Concerning Food"
by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE HOST

# TRY A SIMPLE SAVOURY

by David Brock

SINCE the savoury is almost a purely English thing, I think the printer had better allow me to keep a U in the word. He is allowed to keep one in hors d'oeuvre, which is often like a savoury and sometimes identical with it, except that they appear at opposite ends of a meal, thus altering the taste as well as the name.

Escoffier spells them savorys, with no U and no IE, but he is against the things anyhow. He says they are against gastronomic laws, and have no excuse for appearing on a classic menu. He does admit, though, that if you insist on making and eating them, you should use more seasoning than with hors d'oeuvres; above all, cayenne pepper.

Since most of us don't construct a classic menu once a year, I think we may permit ourselves a savoury now and then. It makes a pleasant (and often easy) change from a sweet. Or if it follows a sweet, it can clear the palate gratefully.

It can be as simple as you like... a few mushrooms on toast, or a Welsh rabbit (not "rarebit," if you please), or a bit of bacon rolled round a chicken liver. You can roll other things in bacon, of course; there is the angel-on-horseback (an oyster rolled in bacon, grilled, with lots of cayenne), or a prune soaked in vinegar and cayenne, or a little walnut pickle and cayenne, or some shreds of kipper. A piece of kipper fillet (raw) can be put on toast buttered both sides and baked with cayenne and a little grated cheese.

An extremely simple savoury, hot or cold, which also makes a good hors d'oeuvre for a cocktail party, is made by mixing whipped cream, grated Parmesan cheese, and cayenne, and spreading it rather thickly over an unsweetened wafer, with another wafer on top.

An unusual savoury (in this country) is iced cheese. You mix a very ripe Camembert cheese with cream and freeze this mixture. Then cover with grated Parmesan and a little paprika. Garnish with cress and serve with exceedingly hot cream crackers.

I HAVE NEVER TRIED sardines flambé, nor do I intend to. You put sardines on hot buttered toast with a little cayenne, warm in a pan to warm the sardines, pour gin (so help me) over the sardines, and set it alight. This might suit some of you though. In any event, there are some excellent sardine savouries. One of my favorites is a sardine roll. You mash up sardines, cayenne, cheese, and a little grated onion and vinegar, and roll up in thin pastry and bake.

Bouchées Latcore are a little trouble, but worth it. Pound up 3 anchovies (I hope your kitchen has a mortar and a pestle?) with a small amount of ham and chicken. Mix with a very good curry sauce. Stir till nearly boiling. Spread on fried rounds of bread, and serve hot with a little grated cheese mixed with butter on top. As for all the vast army of savouries from devilled tomatoes to devilled chestnuts and devilled kidneys and devilled prawns, there is no space for them here. Nor is there space to mention the things that serve as savouries without being strictly savoury in nature . . . such as a soufflé. Or a final course of a single perfect vegetable such as a fried eggplant done to perfection. Or an artichoke cream. Another time, dear guests, another time.





LIBRARIAN Maunsell, I., with Alice Draper and J. Doak at Cowansville, PQ

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# WOMAN OF THE WEEK

# LIBRARY ON WHEELS

by Virginia Brass

"LAST TIME one of these mobiles came our way, they took our blood,' said the man with the armful of books, grinning. "It's nice to be getting something for a change!"

Travelling libraries in many parts of Canada are bringing one of the advantages of city living to pleasant smaller communities that have none of its disadvantages. Recently, the newest of these "bookmobiles" hit the road to the English-speaking districts of Quebec's mellow Eastern Townships, making petite (five-feettwo), winsome Frances Maunsell the Province's first fully "mobile" librarian.

One crisp autumn morning last month, she set off from McGill's Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal, on the Mc-Lennan Travelling Library's first scheduled run. She took with her a capacity load of 1,000 books chosen from the library's 25,000-odd; divided approximately into 45 per cent adult fiction, 10 per cent non-fiction and the remainder ranging from firstgraders' picture-books to the hobby and/or adventure stories demanded by older children.

BUSINESS was brisk. So brisk, in fact, that when she reached Hemmingford on the third day out, she sent a frantic SOS back to Professor H. R. C. Avison at Macdonald, who motored out to the rescue with an additional 140 juvenile books. By the end of her five-day circuit, she had covered 340 miles, made 19 scheduled and one or two unscheduled stops and passed out a total of 851 books (303 adult; 548 children's). The van, driven by Leslie Rennie, a retired Townships' school principal, stopped mostly at schools; sometimes, in smaller places, at the general store.

Everywhere, she met with a warm response from parents, teachers and children who, once inside the van, could hardly be persuaded to leave. ("Isn't it time you got back to classes?" "NO!!!")

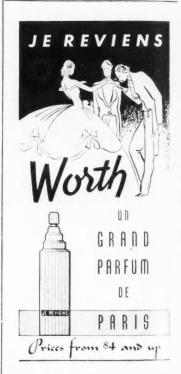
Most Canadian travelling libraries are community efforts (notably Vancouver Island's Union Library), but the McLennan Library is privately endowed. In 1911, the family of the late Hugh McLennan, Montreal, donated a substantial sum to McGill University to establish a library in their father's memory. The library was first housed and operated by the main Redpath Library on the McGill campus. It "travelled" in the sense that small "libraries" of 50 books were crated and shipped to schools, farm forums and church groups all over

In 1945, with Redpath virtually bursting at the seams, the McLennan Library was moved to Macdonald College. Professor Avison, Director of the Department of Adult Education there, saw an opportunity to improve the service by integrating it with the work of his department.

He discussed the idea with Miss Isabella McLennan, one of the library's original sponsors. This remarkably public-spirited lady, now in her eighties (who is also a patron of the Fraser Institute's library in Montreal) showed the keenest interest. She offered to donate an additional sum to bring the library up to date and pay the salary of a full-time librarian. This spring, to complete the good work, she purchased and equipped the bookmobile with an eve to speeding up the service.

Frances plans two five-day trips a month "on the road." "Actually." she says, "the demand for books is so great that we could be on the road every day of the month. But as it is, I never get caught up in the office."

Toronto-born Frances is enthusias-





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tic about her new job (she took over in Jul(). At Ste. Anne's, she'll sometimes work ten hours a day, often arrives home for weekends in Montreal with an armful of new children's books to glance through, says they're "as good escape literature as any."

Publicity, fortunately, is no problem. Dates and hours of visits are read out at meetings by helpful Farm Forum. Home and School Association, and Women's Institute members —and even, she was astonished to barn, from country pulpits. And there are individuals like the delightful old lady who told Frances: "I'm a great talker, my dear, I'll talk about the library for you!"

li-

On the road, she tries to keep traffic flowing smoothly through the van aithout appearing to rush browsers; advises teachers and clubwomen on books to fill out projects; notes down requests and suggestions; hands out books. library cards, receipts and catalogues at a dizzy clip; and deftly handles the inevitable class wit who announces "I wanta True Romance!"

TEACHERS prefer children to choose books for themselves. Frances thinks this is very enlightened of them. But a sometimes leads to complications.

"I hate being a censor," she says anxiously, chewing her pencil in approved fictional style, "but somemes children choose the most unsuitable books. Now, what would their parents do to us if they came mome with this . . ." (holding up Nancy Mitford's eminently witty and polished "Pursuit of Love"). Thus, shen a pigtailed young thing is caught eveing the adult fiction with more than passing interest, Frances says winningly: "Oh, that's a dull book. Here's something much more exciting" and gently substitutes "Sue Barton, Visiting Nurse" for "Andrea Fields, Woman and Nurse" which, udging from the low-cut lady on the dust-cover, lays more emphasis on er career as the former.

"Reader's Choice" is sometimes amusingly predictable. Pleasant-faced country clergymen head like homing pigeons for the whodunit shelf, as do cosy-grandmother types like the one who confided:

"I wait breathlessly for the newest Dorothy Sayers, and when I see it, I pounce!"

SOMETIMES personal history governs choice. One man took a copy of B. K. Sandwell's "The Canadian People," exclaiming with a twinkle:

"I used to be in love with Mrs. Sandwell. Guess I'd better see if this chap can write!"

The smaller the community, the greater the interest in reading. The ibrary promises to be a boon in villages like South Bolton, where the president of the local WI is trying to establish a library and craft centre in an abandoned schoolhouse. But what he service means to remote communities was best expressed by a sount housewife who, standing in her do srway, told Frances:

"We re awfully put-upon without a car, and the winters seem so long. Books mean so much to us then."

Frances thinks Miss McLennan would be pleased about that.

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# VIGNETTE

# Home to Montreal

by Miriam Chapin

EVERY SPRING I get awfully tired of Montreal, of the remnants of snow in the vacant lots, of the streets wrecked by the winter traffic, of the long spell of windy weather, since we jump from winter to summer with very little real spring. So as often a I can, I betake myself to the country, diving back into the city only long enough to pick up some work to take back with me.

But when September comes, something very drastic happens to me. I find myself longing to get back, and wondering why. I try to fix my attention on the beauty of the autumn foliage, on the pleasantness of the country roads, but it won't work. I have to come back, and the minute I set foot in Montreal I know why.

I'm homesick for the French cin. for the French voices on the streets. in the stores and restaurants. I want to say hon jour! to my neighbor across the way. I want to walk along past the corners with all the names of the saints, St. François Xavier, Ste. Cunegonde, Ste. Catherine who presides over the shopping district, St. Jacques who is the saint of the financial district and seems to do well by the brokers there. There are hundreds of streets named for saints-Montreal has no room for numbered streets, it has so many saints and heroes to commemorate.

And for the first few weeks at least I don't even mind climbing onto the swarming trams, because it pleases me so much to hear the conductor droning, Embarquez-vous, M'sieus, m'dames, mine-a-dor, avancez en arrière si vous plaît, room-in-a-back. Nowhere in the world but in Montreal do people talk like that. Everybody mixes up French and English, like the woman I heard the other day asking for ham tenderizé, or the radio reporter who said Joe Louis was knockouté.

ONE of the first things I must do, now that I am home again, is to walk down by LaFontaine Park, where in the evening I may hear again as I did once youthful voices singing "Auprode ma blonde." I want to have lunch at Chez Pierre, with its Lyonnaise cooking, and afterward go buy croissants on St. Denis St. And then I can pick up an armful of French newspapers down on Place d'Armes in the shadow of Notre Dame.

Maybe if I walk east from there I shall see Mayor Houde on his way to his office in the Hotel de Ville, as he looks back to wave to a group or youngsters. The Mayor is the personification of Montreal, with all its faults and its likeableness—easy-going and witty and often exasperating

I will even pay willingly the tolls over the bridges that bring me nome. I'll be so glad to come back For I live in a mixed French and inglish town like no other, a town where two great peoples have learned. I not I like it.

al

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SOME TIME AGO I suggested that the wriggling-rating method applied to childish groups of movie-goers might have considerable value if used with older groups. Grown-up movie-goers may not bounce about as vigorously as children, but even adults tend to shift and squirm through the duller screen stretches.

Working on this suggestion, an obliging Western correspondent drafted out and sent me a very ingenious mechanical system of wriggle-testing and recording. Apparently the inventor hasn't succeeded in patenting this valuable gadget, however. At any rate, it hasn't reached the public, which still has to depend on the loose old-tashioned system of registering its dissatisfaction at the box office.

My own wriggle-rating tends to go highest in (1) Biblical films fitted out with a mixture of modern-coloquial and Scriptural dialogue; (2) comedies involving successful but frustrated professional women (usually played by Rosalind Russell, Clau-

THE MAN IN THE CLOAK"

dette Colbert or Linda Darnell) who lose their heads at the first sight of a presentable male; (3) pictures involving air warfare which show John Wayne defying death from a studio cockpit; (4) all films involving nuns with a secular interest in baseball; (5) most films centring about a malignant and mysterious house-keeper; (6) any film which attempts to substitute dark and creepy period atmosphere for legitimate suspense.

These are only general rules, however, and subject to on-the-spot revision. In "The Man in the Cloak," for instance, Barbara Stanwyck as an unscrupulous and calculating house-keeper, turned out to be the one positive and stimulating character in a melodrama that creaked and crept under its weight of period detail. Housekeeper Stanwyck knows exactly what she wants—the million-dollar estate of her aged and alcoholic employer (Louis Calhern) — and gets it with her usual matter-of-fact vigor.

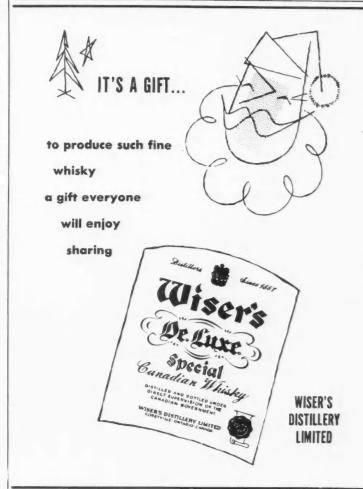
Leslie Caron, as a young French visitor, who wants the estate for the French Republic, interferes not only with the Stanwyck plans but also, and more unhappily, with the pace of the story. Her chief function is to be rescued, over and over, by a bibulous poet (Joseph Cotten) who appears to be attracted by both ladies without being overwhelmingly drawn to either of them. The dialogue is stiff, the course of the plot candidly open at every step, and the one minor surprise-the identity of the poet-is given away early. He gives impromptu readings from his own works.

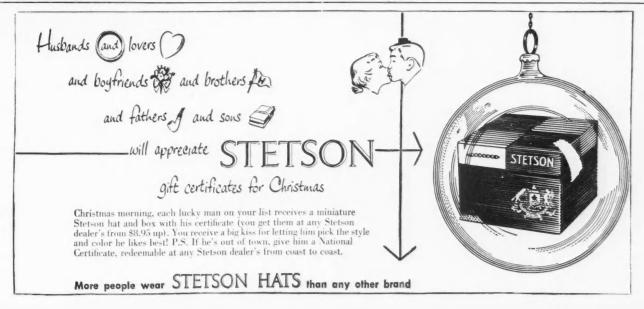
"THE STRANGE DOOR," screen version of Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Door of Sieur Maletroit," is set well back in the Eighteenth Century, but loaded with the heavy romanticism of the Nineteenth. Fortunately it is enlivened by Charles Laughton as the Sire, a madman with a taste for large-scale practical jokes.

This is clearly Actor Laughton's

own dream of a fat part, and he trips through it in the highest spirits, lisping, pouting, leering sidewise and mugging outrageously. The Laughton performance was certainly open to criticism as serious acting, but it seemed to give him plenty of enjoyment and it was a lot of fun to watch. I'm afraid this film would have been prodigiously boring without Charles Laughton, who is prodigious certainly, but never a bore.

"BULL-FIGHTING is an art" proclaims a character in "The Brave Bulls" "designed to show the glory of courage against the power of death." There is a great deal of both courage and death in this film and both look disturbingly real. The picture, directed and produced by Robert Rossen, was filmed largely in Mexico, and the bull-fighting arenas, crowds and backgrounds are authentic. So is the bull-fighting itself, apart from the sequences credited to Mel Ferrer, who plays the role of a rather dispirited toreador. There is a good deal of excitement created as Toreador Ferrer fights his way back through fear to the necessary glory of courage, but the excitement, though interesting, is rather alien.







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# About Women

LAST YEAR we chalked up a "first" for Dr. ELINOR BLACK in this column.

She had become the first Canadian woman to be named a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Now we chalk up another for her. She's just been appointed Chair-



DR. FLINOR BLACK

man of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Medi-cine, University of Manitoba—the first woman to hold such a position in a Canadian university. At the same time she was raised from Assistant Professor to a full professorship. Born in Nelson, BC, Dr. Black attended schools in Calgary and Winnipeg; graduated from the U of M in 1930; interned at Children's Hospital, Winnipeg, and in London, England. Her subsequent private practice, appointments on the General Hospital and University staffs and other postgraduate work is too long to tell

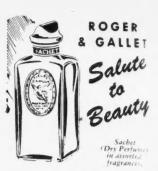
- Another Doctor is in the news, too. DR. JEAN F. WEBB, Saint John, NB, has been appointed by the Civil Service Commission as a paediatric consultant on the staff of the Child and Maternal Health Division, Federal Health Department. She is a former Director of Nutrition Services for NB. Born in Saint John, Dr. Webb holds degrees in science from Acadia, medicine from McGill and public health from Toronto. She also was connected with Harvard University School of Public Health and the Boston Children's Hospital; spent 18 months in paediatric training at Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.
- Too-late-but-I-don't-care department: The Royal Tour is over but there's one last item that shouldn't be overlooked. When escorting Mounties stepped off the gangplank in England (they accompanied Princess Elizabeth home as her guests), the ship's crew and waiting crowds serenaded them with "Rose Marie."
- Re-elected for a second term as Chairman of UNICEF was Mrs.

ADELAIDE SIN-CLAIR of Ottawa. UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and Mrs. Sinclair has been on the committee since it started func-



ADELAIDE SINCLAIR

tioning five years ago, took Chairmanship last year. The Fund has received \$162,000,000 from governments and private organizations since it started; keeps supplies moving in 60 countries. The largest single allocation this past year went to Asia -\$1,871,000. Mrs. Sinclair is Execu-Assistant to Canada's Deputy Welfare Minister; was wartime head of Canada's WRENS.



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